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Tobin Calls Conference To Boost City Revenue; WPA to Oust Strikers

July 6, 1939

The World's Day—At a Glance

Boston Mayor Calls New Finance Parley

Another conference in Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's drive to obtain new revenue to meet Boston's pressing financial needs has been arranged for July 10, it was announced today. The Mayor has invited the same 15 business and labor leaders who met with him yesterday. [Details: Page 9.]

WPA Commissioner Moves to Drop Strikers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Col. Francis C. Harrington, National WPA Commissioner, has served notice by telegram to all WPA state administrators that workers in various sections of the country "striking" over the new requirement of 130 hours of work a month will be dropped from their projects after five days' absence from work.

The WPA chief takes the position of his predecessor, Harry L. Hopkins, that it is impossible to strike against the Government. WPA work is offered to those in need. Officials hold they may take it or leave it. [Details: Pages 2, 4 and 9.]

Byrd Ship Being Repaired for Polar Trip

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's South Pole ship, the Bear of Oakland, is in drydock here undergoing inspection before starting on a return trip to Little America. Tons of mussels have been stripped from the hull which was found to be in excellent condition after 68 years at sea.

Congress has appropriated $340,000 for an expedition and Admiral Byrd is pressing authorities to permit him to start before Sept. 30. [Details: Page 9.]

Diver Frees Lines Fouled Beneath Squalus

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—A diver descended today and freed two reeving lines which had fouled on a chain beneath the disabled submarine Squalus, 240 feet below the surface.

Two pontoons have been attached to the chain sling and wire lines will be used to draw chains beneath the submarine to attach additional pontoons. Seven pontoons, Navy officials said, will be required to lift the Squalus.

New York Investigates Sales Tax Fraud

NEW YORK—As a move to stop losses to the city through fraudulent collections of sales taxes, 50 employees of the Emergency Revenue Division of the Comptroller's Office were summoned today for questioning in connection with alleged thefts estimated at $50,000.

Those questioned, a spokesman for Joseph D. McGoldrick, Comptroller, charged, were part of a ring which bargained with merchants who had not paid business or sales taxes, offering them "reductions" if they would pay a fee.

Britain Seeks £100,000,000 to Aid Allies

LONDON (AP)—The Government introduced a bill in Parliament today to provide a huge fund, probably £100,000,000, to finance arms purchases of Britain's allies.

The Government's move was said to be intended primarily to permit Poland, Rumania, Greece, and Turkey to place large orders with British merchants and industrialists. [Details: Page 5.]

Soviet Reports Heavy Japanese Casualties

MOSCOW (AP)—A Soviet communiqué yesterday reported heavy losses for Japanese-Manchukuo troops during fighting in the past three days on the border between Manchukuo and Russian-protected Outer Mongolia.

Latest fighting on the frontier, the communiqué said, started July 2 when Japanese-Manchukuo troops attacked Mongolian-Soviet positions southeast of Lake Bor.

Ford Starts $1,500,000 Housing Project

DETROIT (AP)—Construction of 53 single homes and apartments with space for 203 families in suburban Dearborn at a cost of approximately $1,500,000 will start immediately, trustees of the Ford Foundation announced today.

The Foundation, a nonprofit corporation, has as Directors Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company and son of Henry Ford; Clifford B. Longley, attorney, and Burt J. Craig, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company. The announcement said the homes would be offered for public sale and the apartments would be rented.

Italian Silk Faces U. S. Tariff Barrier

WASHINGTON (AP)—Italy, like Germany, is finding extra customs duties raised against exports to the United States, though the Italian boost is limited so far to silk, while duties on German merchandise embrace all kinds.

A Federal law requires that when a foreign nation subsidizes exports to this country, the United States shall impose a countervailing duty equal to the export bounty. The Treasury Department decided Italy was subsidizing silk exports. (Details: Financial Page)

President to Quit in Syrian Fight for Liberty

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP)—Officials attached to the Syrian Presidency announced today the President, Hachim Bek el Atassy, had decided to resign as a protest against French failure to give Syria independence. Syria has had no cabinet since that of Premier Nassouhi Alboukhari resigned May 15 after a six-day rule.

War Referendum Proposals Meet Defeat

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two war referendum proposals sponsored by 12 Senators were rejected today by the Senate Judiciary Committee but sent to the Senate for consideration.

The Committee disapproved a proposed Constitutional Amendment which would have ordered a popular vote to decide on a declaration of war on participation in "warfare overseas." It disapproved another proposal which would have called for a referendum and then final action by Congress in declaring war.

Six-Mile Air Mail Route Opens

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The shortest air mail route in the world—a six-mile journey—was opened here today between the roof of the Philadelphia Post Office and the Camden Airport. Travel is by autogiro. The hop takes a little more than five minutes, as against 25 to 30 by mail truck. Five round trips a day are scheduled. The roof, 350 feet long and 275 feet wide, was designed in 1931 for possible autogiro service.

20,000 Quit Hatay as Turkey Takes Possession

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP)—A mass exodus of Arabs and Armenians has started from the former Republic of Hatay as a result of its cession to Turkey by France, June 23. More than 20,000 persons have left the Alexandretta area for Aleppo and Lebanon, Syria.

The Turkish Government gave inhabitants of the territory the right today to choose Syrian citizenship and leave within six months.

Dr. Colijn Fails to Form Holland Cabinet

THE HAGUE (AP)—Dr. Hendrik Colijn told Queen Wilhelmina today he had failed in efforts to form a new Cabinet to succeed the one which he headed and which resigned June 30. Dr. Colijn, head of the Calvinist Party, had disagreed with Roman Catholic ministers on finances.

Walther Funk, German Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank, came here yesterday for negotiations intended to extend barter trade betwen Germany and the Netherlands.

N.E.A. Pledges Strong Support Of Americanism

250,000 U. S. teachers in four actions support democratic school, justice, and tolerance.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6—The "democratic school" in a democracy taught by teachers with unswerving ideals of freedom, tolerance, understanding, and a determination for justice is the declared aim of 250,000 school teachers in the United States, all members of the National Education Association.

This goal was set forth as the long and short range policy of the nation's educators in what the retiring and incoming presidents of the Association now meeting here in its seventy-seventh annual convention declared to be the strongest worded declaration of American ideals ever framed by an N. E. A. convention.

This "democracy" resolution and three other resolutions bearing on the "Americanization" theme were the high lights of the convention. In order they are the first four resolutions.

Foundation Resolution

First, "The National Education Association reaffirms its unswerving loyalty to the American ideals of democracy and its determination to strengthen democracy in all its activities, including the practice of the democratic way of life in school management."

This resolution was declared by the outgoing President, Reuben Shaw of Philadelphia, and Amy H. Hinrichs of New Orleans, La., the incoming President, to be the foundation for all 1939-40 school activity.

"Participation in civic affairs" received much comment and evidenced an open departure in past general teacher policy when the Association's second resolution "urges that its members inform themselves more thoroughly in matters pertaining to the civic and political life of the community, state, and nation, and that in every way not inconsistent with the positions they hold they endeavor to participate more generally in these affairs."

W. F. Hall of Little Rock, Ark., Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, stated this declaration was framed only after long consultation and decision within the ranks of the N. E. A. that "Teachers in all schools from the smallest and lowest to the highest are guardians and protectors of the cause of preserving American ideals and traditions"—thus they must take a more active part in the constructive daily life of their community, State, and Nation.

Initiating Citizens

The third resolution dealt entirely with endorsement of the practice of "initiating youth and naturalized aliens into citizenship by impressive ceremonies under educational sponsorship."

The fourth and unanimously applauded declaration of policy for every member school teacher from one-room schools to the large streamlined structures was that on urging the development of racial and religious tolerance. It minced no words in viewing "with concern the growing activities of certain

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

They Discuss U. S. Responsibility in Europe

By a Staff Photographer

R. H. Markham
Southeastern European Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Hans Kohn
Professor of Modern European History at Smith College

Washington Sees Three Rings Of Third Term Show

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—Washington was a three-ring circus of third-term political maneuvering today.

First, the Senate Judiciary Committee, in a 7-to-7 split, reported to the Senate without recommendation a Constitutional amendment restricting future Presidents to one six-year term. The amendment would not have prevented President Roosevelt from running again. Such a proposal, advanced by Senator Alexander V. Wiley (R) of Wisconsin, received only two votes in the committee, that of Senator Wiley and Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana.

Second, Paul V. McNutt, soon-to-retire High Commissioner to the Philippines, came to town and revealed himself as a middle-of-the-road candidate for the Presidential nomination — although not yet officially "announced." He said he thought the differences within the Democratic Party could readily be composed, and began a long series of interviews with leaders here, aimed first at conciliating the New Dealers who have hitherto been rather critical of him.

Third, President Roosevelt, sitting tight with his monetary victory—and a wry if unintentional thrust at the silverites with the setting of a new low price for world silver—is preparing for a show-down battle on "neutrality" which is a pseudonym for Congressional control of foreign policy. Upon this and other battles in the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

New Low on Foreign Silver Set Unexpectedly by U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6 — At noon today, acting under prior authority and before President Roosevelt had signed the monetary bill enacted last night, the Treasury unexpectedly set a new low price for its purchases of foreign silver: 36.75 cents an ounce.

The new price, sensationally low after the Senate silver bloc had just won a resounding victory and in a sense the Treasury's "revenge" for that defeat, is a drop of 1¼ cents an ounce from the buying price of last week, and 6 cents below the figure in effect prior to the temporary halt in the monetary program brought by the Senate's unnatural filibustering alliance last week.

Subsidy for Industry

The new silver price, whatever sardonic gratification it may have given the Treasury, was not a deliberate political stroke but followed the drop in the London silver market below 37 cents. In so for as the silver Senators are interested in improving the world price of silver—one of their often proclaimed objectives—the result of their legislative maneuvers and the aid of the Republican allies has been to deal a crushing blow to world silver.

The price drop affects most seriously mines in Mexico, Canada, and Peru, from which the Treasury buys the bulk of its foreign silver. The domestic silver price is not immediately affected, but under the bill just passed, will be fixed by law at 71.11 cents an ounce. This figure, therefore, is almost twice as high as the world price, the difference being the premium that will be paid by the American taxpayer to this industry which is so ably represented in the Senate.

The Treasury price is set under prior Legislative authority, not the extended Monetary Act. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury, announced that the State Department, at his request, has advised the Canadian Government that the United States will reinstate the agreement under which the United States has been purchasing 1,200,000 ounces of Canadian silver monthly. He said the Treasury's price will be posted "on a day to day basis until we see what happens." He added that operations of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund will continue as before July 1.

By a narrow vote the Senate restored the Presidential monetary powers which it had 10 days previously stricken out, and thereby concluded one of the most exciting incidents and one of the oddest

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Speakers Differ On U. S. Place In Europe's Affairs

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 6—Preservation of democracy abroad, as well as at home, is something for which the United States shares a "definite responsibility," according to R. H. Markham, Southeastern European correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who lectured today at the New England Institute of International Relations, in session on the Wellesley College campus.

Mr. Markham took issue with Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Maj. George Fielding Eliot, military authority, at a symposium in Alumnae Hall last night, on this point. His position was supported partially by Dr. Hans Kohn, Smith College professor who is a native of Prague.

Mr. Thomas and Major Eliot agreed that the first duty of the United States was to see that democracy is preserved for the world within its own borders. They declared that if America entered a European war as a democracy again "to make the world safe for democracy," it would emerge not as a democracy but as a totalitarian state itself.

"If, in winning such a war, we

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Goodwin Acts To Stop Fake Motor Claims

Investigates every case in Chelsea as start — He hopes to save $4,000,000 for motorists.

A drive to eliminate false automobile insurance claims, with a possible ultimate saving of $4,000,000 in premiums to Massachusetts motorists, was being conducted today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

The Register explained that he is confining his inquiry to Chelsea-registered cars at present, because he has only a limited number of inspectors and there is no likelihood of this number being increased for another two years.

Mr. Goodwin said that he didn't have much hope for additional inspectors to aid in the drive against fake accident claims until the next Legislature meets in 1941. This is because the present Legislature already has passed the budget for 1939-40, he said.

The Registrar explained that he drive was inaugurated on May 1 when he sent three investigators into Chelsea to co-operate with the Chelsea police and the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce in investigating every motor accident in which a Chelsea motorist is involved.

The experiment was begun in Chelsea because automobile owners in this city pay the highest compulsory automobile insurance rates in the State. For several years the Chamber of Commerce conducted a private investigation which resulted in the lowering of rates substantially over a five-year period through reduction of fake claims and through resulting increased driving care by the motorists.

Mr. Goodwin revealed that the Chelsea experiment will be continued to the end of the present year. If his present force of 75 inspectors could be doubled, Mr. Goodwin stated, similar work could be undertaken in other cities. He promised a saving of about $4,000,000 for the expenditure of only $300,000 annually for new inspectors.

"I believe that conditions of insurance fraud exist in many cities and I hope that the Legislature will increase my budget so that I can double my present force and make a general investigation," he said.

The Registrar charged that "most accidents happen long before the claims are made and by the time the insurance companies are able to investigate, the doctors and lawyers have the whole thing fixed up."

Regarding the Chelsea checkup, Mr. Goodwin said that since the investigation started, the number of accidents in which there has been an insurance liability has been small. He stated the investigation has already frightened off many fraud cases. He promised to investigate complaints against doctors and lawyers in fraudulent cases.

Hyman Kaplan, Secretary of the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce, whose organization conducted private investigations for five years, is highly elated over the Goodwin activity.

Economic Fortunes Concern Otherwise Calm Danzig

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DANZIG—Here, in the city itself there is general calm, the majority of citizens being much more concerned about their own private affairs and having a lurking apprehension lest a change in their relations with Poland will not improve their economic situation, which is none too good at the moment.

The streets present the general appearance of any town in the Reich. The Swastika is everywhere to be seen, the Hitler salute and the "Heil Hitler" greeting are the rule, there are regular parades of the SS and the SA (black and brownshirts), the Winter Help Scheme functions here, and the only difference which Reich absorption would make appears to be that this city's progress toward complete National Socialism would be hastily completed, since there would then be no formal hindrances to such a measure.

Really a Small State

One thing which is brought home to the visitor to Danzig is that the Free City is a very much larger area than the city itself. In fact, the term "City" is as great a misnomer as the accompanying adjective "free" in these days. Most of us have examined the position of this area on the map, but it is very probable that few have realized that this "Free City" really constitutes a small state. It covers an area of 760 square miles, has a population of more than 400,000, and includes two municipalities, Danzig and Zoppot, three rural districts: Danzig Higher, Danzig Lower and Great Werder, the towns of Ziegenhof and Neuteich, as well as 260 other villages and hamlets. It is roughly the size of that part of the Polish Corridor from about Tczew (Dirschau) to near Parchau, that is, the northern section between the Free City frontier and the Reich, and is practically ruled by the Danzigers themselves. They constitute about 95 per cent of the total population. In the Diet (Volkstag) there are 72 elected members, 70 of whom are National Socialists and the remaining two deputies of the Polish minority. The highest authority in the Free City is the Senate, elected by the Volkstag and consisting of a President, Vice-President, and 10 Senators.

Poland's rights in Danzig as laid down by Articles 100 to 108 of

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Intimate Message from Washington

Well, the President Won, but He Got a Good Scare—The Silver States Get Five Cents More an Ounce and John Q. Pays

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

This is really a continuation of the 2 a. m. debate which ended inconclusively last Friday on the monetary bill. The decision was postponed then by a filibuster to 8 p. m. today (Wednesday). It is now 4:30.

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, a leader of the Silver Bloc is talking. He is advocating acceptance of the conference report already approved by the House. If the Senate now accepts it, he says, it will revive the lapsed stabilization fund and the President's dollar devaluation power, and will fix the price of newly mined domestic silver at 70.09 cents an ounce and halt further silver purchases from abroad.

The thing Senator Pittman is interested in, is silver. He comes from the chief silver State along with Senator Pat McCarran. He is urging the other Silver Senators to accept this Administration offer. It appears that the other Silver Senators don't want to. Some of them, anyway, are still yearning for the higher price of 77.57 cents an ounce which the Republicans dangled before them as a "swap" for voting against the President's dollar power. Senator Pittman, it develops, doesn't care much for Secretary Morgenthau. Mr. Morgenthau, Senator Pittman complains, is out of sympathy with silver. It appears that the unimaginative Secretary has been asking why the Treasury should pay 70, or even 64 cents for silver, when the world price is only 39 cents? This peculiar attitude of Secretary Morgenthau irks Senator Pittman. You get the feeling that he doesn't approve of Mr. Morgenthau and maybe doesn't even like him.

Wagner 'Makes' the Record

Senator Pittman sits and there are cries of "vote!" Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York unexpectedly arises. From the gallery, right above his head, it is impossible to hear what he is saying. It is the privilege of Senators to talk about any subject at any time, and Senator Wagner is reading a statement which appears to answer somebody's charge that he has been inconsistent about something. He reads quietly and contentedly all to himself, and presumably confounds his critics. It will all be in the Record tomorrow.

Now he is down and various others are up, inserting editorials into the Record. Most of these have nothing to do with the monetary issue. Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri puts in Senator Walsh's speech on the Pittsfield (Mass.) celebration. Senator Burke gravely puts into the Record a speech of Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania advocating a third term. Senator Burke opposes a third term and he puts in the speech as "a most effective argument against" the proposal—a dig at Senator Guffey's argumentative powers. Senator Guffey rises, blowing hard, amid laughter, but the quorum call has started and he must fume in his seat.

Now the galleries, crowded to the last seat, lean forward.

"The clerk will call the roll!" cries the Vice-President (Mr. Garner is willing to guide the Senate when it keeps reasonable hours, but he declined to stay up for that 2 a. m. filibuster last Friday.)

The crucial vote has begun.

The Fight Is Over—Maybe

It hangs in the balance almost to the end. Reporters are following the result on long Senate lists, numbering "ayes" and "nays" as they are uttered. There are four negative votes cast before one is cast for it. There is a laugh as testy little Senator Glass of Virginia votes "No!" That brings the total to 11 for, and 16 against. Then comes a string of Administration supporters. Senator Borah of Idaho, the unpredictable, has voted with the Administration. But Senator McCarran, Senator Pittman's Democratic colleague, votes against. His thought is still on the lost Republican bait.

"Miller, Minton, Murray, Neely, Norris!" cries the clerk. Each votes "aye." Now the vote stands 28 to 27.

Correspondents have relaxed. They know the Administration strength that clusters in the roll between the "O's" and the "T's." These are the New Deal's alphabetical reserves. It piles up 11 votes here. The first result is 41 to 39. Then Senators Chavez and Mead, who were absent on the first call, stand up. They both vote "aye."

And so the extraordinary fight is over, that is, except for possible later court contests. The fight, which would never have occurred if the Silver Bloc had not waged its filibuster, is legislatively finished.

What is the score—43 to 39 only partly tells the story. The Administration has had a great scare. The newspapers have had lots of excitement. The Republicans have slept with strange bedfellows. The Democrats are a little more divided. The White House has won a skirmish that never should have been fought. And the "Silver Senators," who always win in every engagement, have come out on top once more—with a 5 cent increase to a subsidy that comes out of everybody's pocketbook.

Richard L. Strout.

U. S. Depression? Year's 'Gas' Tax Is $1,530,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—Motorists paid nearly $1,530,000,000 during 1938 in gasoline taxes, according to a report in the current issue of Automobile Facts and Figures, statistical annual of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association. Approximately three fifths of this sum, the report added, was paid at 380,000 filling stations.

Taxes took an average of 4.96 cents on each gallon of gasoline, the report says, the aggregate yield from Federal, state, county and municipal gasoline taxes being equal to $33.20 for every motor vehicle registered at the end of the year, or about $28.77 for each passenger car and $59.52 for each commercial vehicle.

The gas tax does not include license fees, Federal excise, and other levies, the report stresses, adding that on the basis of studies showing that passenger cars averaged 8,850 miles a years and trucks 10,100, the gasoline taxes yielded an equivalent of 0.32 cents a mile of road use for passenger cars and 0.59 cents a mile for trucks.

Firecracker Fines Paid By Digging Dandelions

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Five youths from suburban Englewood who bombarded a Denver police automobile with firecrackers must pick dandelions at City Park.

They threw the fireworks from streetcar windows, keeping up the bombardment as two patrolmen pursued them six blocks. In police court they had their choice of digging up a $50 fine each or digging dandelions for five days. They chose the dandelions. A Denver ordinance bans fireworks.

New York State Has Deficit $4,284,869 Under Estimate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 6—New York State ended its 1938-'39 fiscal year on June 30 with a deficit of $28,862,403.35 on its cost sheet of $386,096,932.57. Running $4,284,869 less deeply in the "red" than Gov Herbert H. Lehman estimated in his budget message last January when he announced that the financial plan contemplated the expenditure of $404,131,120,90 and that the consequent deficit would be $33,147,272.10. In reporting the State Comptroller's figures on the actual fiscal balance today, the Governor attributed the reduction in his estimate "primarily to strict measures of economy" effected at his direction in departmental operations.

The receipts for the fiscal year were $360,765,106.94, or within approximately 1 per cent of the estimate of $364,964,526.52 made last January, but the Governor stressed that this "gratifying" measure of accuracy could scarcely be counted on in other years.

"The public does not need to be reminded again," he said, "that these are most uncertain times and that estimates of receipts from taxes on income, profits, inheritances and business transactions at best are most uncertain no matter how carefully such estimates have been prepared."

The largest revenue shrinkage was in the stock transfer tax, which dropped $5,187,249.43 from the Governor's estimate to $19,312,750.57, while the inheritance and estate tax yield was $35,515,922.81, or $1,984,077.19 less than the estimate, and the motor fuel levy dropped $1,170,446.04 below anticipation to $58,829,553.96.

The personal income tax, however, showed a gain of $1,254,837.39 over the Governor's estimate of $88,000,000 in total receipts of $89,254,837.39.

The steep deficit comes in a year which finds the State launching a record spending program and the heaviest tax schedule in its history. It was envisaged by the Governor last January when the business recession had "so seriously impaired the yield of the State's taxes and so greatly increased the State's obligations for relief" that he had to revise his optimistic forecast the previous January that the 1938-'39 fiscal sheet would register a $2,000,000 surplus.

Best Neutrality Said to Lie In Presidential Discretion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif. — If the United States becomes involved in a European war, it will not be because of economic considerations but because of a determination to safeguard American democratic tradition.

A world federation of nations modeled along the lines of the United States, with a sort of super government in control, is a dream that cannot be realized under present world conditions.

A neutrality law that permits the President to use his discretion in the conduct of foreign affairs, is best adapted to the times and to the temperament of the American people. Real neutrality implies controlled opinion, and the people of the United States are not prepared for that kind of control or discipline.

These are a few of the trends of thought that emanated from the recent 10-day session here of the Institute of International Relations, held at Mills College. Authorities representing practically every shade of opinion debated issues of world concern and met at round table discussions to thresh out different points of view. Out of this has come some semblance of agreement on certain issues.

The question of United States neutrality in the event of the outbreak of a world war brought out varied opinion, with the general trend seeming to be that some kind of neutrality legislation giving the President discretionary powers was required to forestall misunderstanding on the part of certain powers.

Roosevelt Roils Reich Press

BERLIN, July 6 (AP)—National Socialist publications expressed great irritation today over President Roosevelt's July 4 comment on United States neutrality legislation.

Adolf Hitler's newspaper Völkischer Beobachter declared that "Roosevelt again has dug up the war hatchet." The semi-official commentary Deutscher Dienst said: "The intention of Roosevelt to line up America in the encirclement front does not lessen the danger of a world war but on the contrary increases it."

(Mr. Roosevelt said the first policy of his Administration was to prevent war in any part of the world, that the arms embargo section of the present neutrality law should be scrapped and that press dispatches from four major capitals and State Department dispatches indicated Fascist and Nazi Nations welcomed the action of the United States House of Representatives in writing a modified arms embargo into the American neutrality law.)

The commentary service said that to maintain that Germany welcomed the action was a "biased falsification" and added the President "perhaps was under pressure of the many exploding firecrackers" in making his statements at his Fourth of July press conference.

The Morgenpost pictured Mr. Roosevelt as "again on the war path."

The Völkischer Beobachter referred to Herr Hitler's answer to the President's April 15 cabled appeal to Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini for 10 years of peace and guarantees for smaller European nations.

"Herr Roosevelt pouted for 2½ months," the Völkischer Beobachter said, "and reasonable politicians of the United States used this time to force out of the so-called neutrality law—which in reality would involve the United States in every European war—some of its most venomous fangs. . . .

"No reasonable man could really take it amiss that the (Rome-Berlin) Axis partners are not exactly sorrowful when a part of the North American representatives do not join in the indecent war agitation of their President.

"However, to make a 'threatening danger of war for the United States' out of this attitude is a maneuver, as shameful as it is stupid. . . ."

Businesswomen Prepare for Kansas City Convention

Officials of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs

(1) Miss Isabelle Claridge, Treasurer; (2) Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, Second Vice-President; (3) Miss Earlene White of Washington, President; (4) Mrs. Rosa E. Cunningham, First Vice-President; (5) Miss Celia M. Howard, Recording Secretary.

Businesswomen Arm for Job Of Making Democracy Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 6—Having fought for and won a good measure of equal opportunities in the economic life of a democracy, businesswomen of the United States are awakening to their equal responsibility to help make that democracy work. It's a mutual proposition, they have found, and delegates gathering here for the biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, next week, have their sleeves rolled up, ready to dig deeply into some of the broader phases of the Nation's social, political, and economic problems—subjects which a hundred years ago were left wholly to the menfolk.

These women are asking themselves, "Now that I've attained the right to vote, as a full citizen in a democracy what can I do to help set the economic world in order? What can I do to guarantee not only for myself, but for my neighbor, a fuller enjoyment of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness'—a job, a home—security?"

Home Tactics Expanded

Running a Nation is much like running a household, they say, and requires many of the same tactics and qualities, except on a larger scale. Women, whether homekeepers, school teachers, or office workers, manage household and clothing budgets, know how to be co-operative at home and in the business world. So, they are saying, let's give more of our time and ability to helping the Nation's larger business run harmoniously.

As a beginning, these business and professional women pouring into Kansas City by streamlined train, bus, and private motorcar, —delegates from 1,600 clubs—will sit down together and discuss, "Business Women in a Democracy."

Vocational training is to be given attention—how to help the young people down the street fit themselves for jobs—how business girls and women can grow in the jobs they have, or train for better ones —what attitudes block women's progress.

Employees Too

Both employers' and employees' voices will be heard, for members of the Federation include highly paid executives, women far up on the professional ladder, and office employees down to the newest filing clerk just out of business college.

Margaret Culkin Banning, well-known novelist, for example, will speak on "The Business Woman of Today."

Judge Florence E. Allen, of Cleveland, Ohio, the only woman so far to sit in a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, will talk on "The Business Woman of Tomorrow."

Economic conditions which have given rise to laws barring married women from gainful employment in some states will be studied—not merely from a selfish viewpoint, but to determine where such laws might lead. If allowed to stand unprotested, restrictions against single working women, and men, might follow, the Federation holds.

The readiness with which many people are agreeing that married women should be kept out of the business world shows the need for an educational program explaining changing economic conditions, these business and professional women contend. Modern inventions have taken much of women's traditional work out of the home, they argue. Besides, many married women have dependents—parents or younger brothers and sisters—to support. Too, if married women who don't need to work are compelled to give up their jobs, how about men who have sufficient income without a pay check?

Besides the forums and round tables on economic problems, there is to be plenty of fun, for these businesswomen know how to play, as well as work.

An "elegant program and concerte," entitled "Mr. Godey Presents," will introduce Sarah Josepha Hale, long-ago editress of the Godey Lady's Book, with the fashions and deportment of that day. It is part of the celebration of "One Hundred Years of Women's Progress in the United States," the theme of the conference, recommended by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, pioneer suffrage and peace leader, at the Atlantic City biennial two years ago.

Recall Early Workers

Looking into the past century for a moment, the Federation will recall the courage and wisdom of such fighters for women's freedom as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Lucy Stone, evaluate women's position today, and see what remains to be done to break down barriers to women's progress, so they may bear a fuller share of the work of preserving democracy.

A committee of distinguished women have been named to help the Federation celebrate the 100 years of women's progress. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is Honorary Chairman; Mrs. Catt, Vice-Chairman. Other members of the committee include Dr. Mary E. Woolley, the Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances E. Perkins, Mrs. Ruth Comfort Mitchell, and Miss Fannie Hurst.

Three post-convention trips have been arranged—to San Francisco, Yellowstone Park, Washington, D. C., and New York City. These business and professional women think nothing of discussing national and world economics one day, with serious purpose of doing their part, and the next jumping off to enjoy a world's fair or a national park. They take it all in stride.

General Motors Plants Close; 3,700 Men Idle in New Strike

DETROIT, July 6 (AP)—Five plants of the General Motors Corporation were closed today by a strike of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers, called to enforce a demand for an agreement covering skilled workers employed chiefly on 1940 models.

Walter P. Reuther, General Motors Director of the U. A. W.-C. I. O., said approximately 3,700 tool and die workers, engineers, and maintenance men were idle.

Mr. Reuther asserted the Union was willing to negotiate an agreement relating to tool and die, engineering and maintenance employees "on an equitable basis at any time," and added that "until the company agrees to meet with spokesmen for the workers, we shall be forced to maintain and extend th estrike."

New Contract Goal

Union sources said men employed on production of current models would not be affected unless the strike lasts more than a week.

The U. A. W.-C. I. O. is seeking a supplementary contract for 8,000 workers in nine plants.

Demands on which the Union attempted to negotiate included wage increases of "at least 10 cents an hour," uniform minimum hiring rates, standard apprentice setup in all General Motors plants, and overtime provisions for Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Company officials, maintaining a strike would leave 100,000 men idle, said they were willing to negotiate grievances, but declared they would not "take sides" with the U. A. W.-C. I. O. against Homer Martin's rival U. A. W., an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

The corporation has petitioned the National Labor Relations Board to determine with which Union it should deal.

Thomas Claims Majority

R. J. Thomas, President of the U. A. W.-C. I. O., claimed for his Union a majority of the 8,000 men employed by General Motors in tool and die, engineering, and maintenance work.

Mr. Reuther said strike votes had been taken in the nine plants, and that in all but one majorities favoring the strike were more than 90 per cent.

The plants closed today:

Fisher Body plant No. 21, Detroit; 800 men affected.

Chevrolet Gear and Axle Plant, Tool and Die Division, Detroit; 800 men affected.

Fisher Body die and machine unit, Detroit; 1,600 affected.

Fisher Body Plant, Pontiac, Mich.; 350 affected.

Chevrolet Gear and Axle Experimental Unit, Detroit; 160 affected.

Union Factions Clash

EASTVIEW, N. Y. (AP)—Police marshaled their strength July 6 to prevent a renewal of violence in a jurisdictional dispute between rival "sandhog" unions, both belonging to the American Federation of Labor. Fighting occurred after 125 police, armed with riot guns and tear gas, had intervened between more than 500 members of the two unions at the Delaware Aqueduct project, link in New York City's water supply system.

Bata in America To Visit U. S. Shop

NEW YORK (AP)—Jan Bata, head of the largest shoe manufacturing combine in the world, arrived from what was Czechoslovakia on the French liner Ile de France July 5 to visit the New York World's Fair and to inspect the first American branch of his company, under construction at Belcamp, Md.

"We bought property for the plant six years ago," he said "It is hard to say how many will be employed, but 10,000 workers might be about the figure. That will depend upon the management, and upon them also will depend what kind of shoes will be made."

Asked if the Maryland factory would require Maryland financing, Mr. Bata said it would, but he was unable to say how much.

Mr. Bata indicated his experiences had not been unusual during the Czech crisis last September and the developments of last March.

"At the time of the German occupation of my country I was traveling in Poland," he said. It was true, he explained, that he had been arrested by German officials while crossing the border into Germany a month after the Munich agreement was signed in September, but added that all Czechs had been indexed by the Germans, and that he was released after questioning.

"You Americans don't understand a lot of these matters because you are accustomed to freedom of movement and action," he said. "But in Europe we are disciplined; we are used to it."

Mr. Bata said he would return to Prague after a stay of two weeks in this country. With him are his wife, four daughters and a son, Janik.

Volunteer Army Moves Into Camp

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—A month of army life starts today or tomorrow for 15,000 young men at a score of citizens' military training camps. They are the first of nearly 37,000 youths to be given training at 51 army posts this summer.

Since 1921, War Department records showed, 327,586 men have thus been introduced to military life by regular and reserve officers. There are twice as many applicants as facilities.

The Government pays all expenses, including transportation, but the volunteers serve without pay and are subject to no military obligation except during their stay in camp. The cost this year is $2,275,000.

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Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday—Station WIXAL: Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m) and its companion transmitter WIXAR, 15.13mc (19.8m) chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m., services 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Fridays—Station WIXAL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and its companion transmitter WIXAR, 15.13mc (19.8m) 2:30 and 5 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.

1940 Census Plans Laid; Work for 7,000 in Sight

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau, preparing for the 1940 census, added 400 special employees July 5.

Vanguard of some 7,000 special census workers, the 400 are mostly draftsmen. They started mapping out the 140,000 districts in which individual census takers will make the house-to-house canvass next spring.

Hope Dawns for Migrants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shafter, Calif.

California's widening interest in its most spectacular social problem—migration of marginal workers from almost every state—has reached a point where a solution is in prospect.

Until this comparatively recent barrage of attention, the majority of established residents in California apparently had ignored the phenomenon.

* * *

In California, it has not been quite so provincial as that, for the habitual Sunday outing of city dwellers has included the tragic figure of a migrant family in a third-hand automobile, a contrast in the Eden-like environment that has been responsible both for attracting solvent families as well as the insolvent, hoping for a new chance to achieve prosperity.

Here in Shafter can be seen the depths to which the present pioneering urge can sink families of stock no worse than those who built the West when there was room and opportunity for all.

Job Competition

Here is a typical transient colony of the new era: transients who have come with the hope of finding a community in which to settle. These are distinct from the roving groups of agricultural laborers who have been on the California scene for years. These latter always intended to be on the go, for they were necessary to this fundamental industry of the State, even though their part has not been so glorified as that of the ranch owner who grows the crops to be picked by the marginal laborers.

To complicate the picture of seasonal picking, the influx of new-type transients has multiplied the supply for the same number of harvests. Dole and relief jobs in cities are limited to those who can show residence qualifications, so the only alternative has been competition for jobs in the fields and orchards.

The height of concern over the problem, national in responsibility, can be measured in many ways—all testifying to the evidence that of the Nation's 500,000 marginal families on the move, the Golden State, a pot of gold at a rainbow's end, is attempting to absorb fully one half.

* * *

Generally regarded as the most hopeful indication of solution and relief is the recent attention in Congress, where California's delegation has been attempting to alleviate the State's plight. This curleviate the State's plight.

Family Drama Sets Attendance Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif. — "Great American Family," the play adapted from a novel by a columnist on a Los Angeles newspaper, recently set an attendance record at the Pasadena Community Playhouse. It has been purchased by Homer Curran and Luther Green for national booking, beginning in San Francisco in August.

The novel by Lee Shippey was adapted by Robert Chapin, Hollywood scenarist, and Charles King, newspaper reporter. The 41 performances in the six weeks' run drew more people than those who saw "Lazarus Laughed," in the 1928 world première of the Eugene O'Neill play. However, because of a higher scale of prices, the latter play still holds the record for box-office gross at California's State Theater.

"Great American Family" deals with newlyweds who set out with hopes for "him" to become a literary master. He just cannot seem to get started on his "big novel;" babies come, and to exist he writes fillers and an occasional short story. With the children grown, he becomes discouraged because he hasn't thought of the "right" subject for his great work—then it dawns upon him his own family life has provided the proper theme, so the play ends with him starting off on his "sure-fire idea."

Navy Man Charges Efforts To Start Seditious Cells

WASHINGTON (AP) — Informed that outside agitators were trying to set up "seditious" organizations within the United States Navy, the Senate Naval Committee on July 5 recommended enactment of the Walsh bill, under which such agitators could be fined $1,000 and imprisoned up to two years.

Commander Albert M. Bledsoe, speaking for the Navy Department, told the Committee that hardly a month passed that the Navy did not encounter an instance of subversive organizations trying to undermine "the loyalty, morale, and allegiance" of sailors. The Walsh bill would outlaw any attempt to urge a soldier or sailor to disobey orders, or to disseminate literature urging such disobedience.

Nation-Wide WPA Strike May Result From Wage Cut

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Talk of a Nation-wide strike against the new WPA wage scale mingled with reports of returning workers today as labor leaders strove to gauge the momentum of a series of sudden and apparently spontaneous walkouts.

Meetings were called by American Federation of Labor strategists in Washington and New York to study the extent and effectiveness of the sporadic work stoppages and to consider the feasibility of organized strike action.

Thomas A. Murray, President of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York, said it was "quite likely" a national strike of all A. F. of L. construction workers on WPA jobs might result from the Washington conference.

At the same time the Council planned a meeting in New York to discuss the situation as it affects its 20,000 members on WPA projects in the metropolis.

The A. F. of L. building trades union, strongly opposed to any reduction in WPA hourly wage rates, asked Col. Francis C. Harrington, WPA Chief, for a conference to discuss the walkouts.

Cleveland, Ohio, building trades officials called upon 7,500 skilled WPA workers in greater Cleveland to cease work in protest against extension of their hours.

Some Returns Reported

Ranged against reports of stoppages involving thousands of workers in Wisconsin, New Jersey, New York and Illinois, and other areas were advices that dissenters were returning to their jobs in Rochester, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn. In Maine, WPA officials said approximately 20 of 200 men working on projects at Fort Willians had questioned the new wage-hour scale but continued working.

The walkouts began July 5 when all classes of workers were informed that under terms of the new Federal relief bill they would work 130 hours a month instead of from 50 to 80, for substantially the same, and in some cases less, pay, A. F. of L. leaders professed to see in the new scale a distinct threat to the prevailing wage system, under which the Government heretofore had matched the wages paid by private employers.

Under the new schedule common laborers will receive $55.20 a month, semiskilled workers about $66, skilled workers $85.20, and professional men, including lawyers and physicians, $90.

A reduction of 200,000 in last month's WPA pay roll of 2,600,000 also has been ordered for July, a factor that has brought threats of additional demonstrations.

Lieut. Col. Brehon Somervell, WPA Administrator in New York City, ridiculed union statements that "practically all" of the 32,283 skilled workers on WPA construction projects had quit work. He said only 3,000 or 4,000 were directly involved, and requisitioned replacements from the Home Relief Bureau.

William Hodson, Welfare Commissioner, announced that those dismissed from WPA jobs in New York City would not be admitted to the home relief rolls.

Walkouts Reported

Approximately 6,000 of the 25,000 WPA workers in the Milwaukee district were on strike. Scattered walkouts in other sections of Wisconsin affected about 1,000 others.

About 1,625 WPA workers dropped their tools at Belleville, Ill., and at Scott Field, near-by Army post.

New Jersey WPA headquarters reported 1,002 skilled workers had left their jobs on more than 100 projects throughout the State.

In Washington, David Lasser, President of the Workers' Alliance, a union of relief workers, said his organization would support the walkouts but had not instigated them.

"These actions are spontaneous stoppages carried out by the workers themselves," he said. "They are the result of the widespread resentment of the workers at having their wages cut."

Welsh Youth Vie in Contests For Eisteddfod Supremacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LLANELLY, Wales—For three days this summer streets of this township were thronged with children and young persons dressed in green blazers and caps and with badges showing their rank in the organization to which they belong.

It was the annual Eisteddfod of the Welsh League of Youth—Urdd Gobaith Cymru. Some 5,000 lads and lassies poured into Llanelly from all corners of Wales to take part in a hundred different competitions. They represented a membership 10 times as large which had competed in more than 400 preliminary Eisteddfodan. In three days of keen competition each area strove for mastery and for the privilege of holding for one year a beautiful banner, the gift of Mr. David Lloyd George.

In no department of the Eisteddfod was there a money prize. Indeed, the Urdd has gone a step farther; in the music and elocution sections there were no competitions for individuals or soloists. They were all for team work of one kind or another.

Regeneration of Wales

In welcoming competitors to the Eisteddfod's first session, Mr. James Griffiths, M. P. for Llanelly and newly elected member of the Labor Party Executive, told Urdd children that in them lay the hope of the regeneration of Wales.

"The Urdd," Mr. Griffiths said, "is a nationalist movement, but it is a nationalism without hatred. You are taught to love the best in the history and tradition of your country. Your movement exalts service, not force, and teaches you to love the real heroes—poets, musicians, dramatists and reformers.

"To solve our industrial and social problems," he said, "we need men and women who love their country and who are resolved to create in Wales conditions in which its people can enjoy economic security and opportunities to indulge in cultural and educational pastimes.

"You are taught to compete in the best things of life. You contend in song and not in bombs. You compete in poems and not in arms."

Swansea Valley Wins

The banner went, for the seventh time in eight years, to the Swansea Valley section which scored 225 points; second were Cadwgan (Rhondda) and Llanelly with 185 points each. Llandyssul was third with 169 points.

Competitions included an arts and crafts section. Two-hour papers had been set for the chief competitions in prose and verse and the chair and the crown respectively were won by Ynyr Lewis of Llandyssul County School and K. Eurcs Jones of Dynevor County School, Swansea.

The Urdd held its annual Mabolgampau — Olympic Games — this summer at Neath, South Wales, and at Bangor, North Wales. About 5,000 children participated. During the summer holidays Urdd members are encouraged to spend a week or two at their Camp at Llangrannog on the Cardiganshire Coast. From a cluster of tents this has become an up-to-date camp, accommodating 300 persons, with its own gymnasium, chapel, and cinema.

This year again the League organized a nation-wide sale of Welsh literature throughout its branches and nearly 4,000 books were sold. The market for Welsh books is steady but circumscribed.

The Urdd has adopted word for word and used in its demonstrations throughout the country the Welsh children's eighteenth Peace Message radiocast to the world from the Wales station of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Telegrams and other replies were received in response to the message by the League of Nations Union office at the Temple of Peace i Cathays Park, Cardiff—replies from France, Denmark, Latvia, Norway, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Finland, Rumania, Sweden, and Yugoslavia. Many messages were received from the United States and from all parts of the British Commonwealth, including England and Scotland. There was a postcard from Czechoslovakia.

Text of Message

The text of the message broadcast was as follows:

This is Wales calling! The boys and girls of Wales are calling the boys and girls of all the world!

We rejoice to think that, above the tumult, on this one day of the year, we can greet each other as members of one great family, the family of the nations of the future.

The world is full of suffering, cruelty, and strife, and we are told civilization may perish. Let us tell the world that civilization shall not perish.

More than ever the world needs what we alone can give—the confidence and comradeship of youth.

May we then, on this good will day, dedicate ourselves afresh to the service of our fellows in ever-widening circles, to the service of our home, of our neighborhood, of our country, so that our country may better serve the world to which we all belong?

So shall we, millions of us, grow up to be the friends of all and the enemies of none."

Venerable Ships on Duty

PORTSMOUTH, England (AP)—Half a dozen old cruisers and 30 obsolete destroyers of the Royal Navy are being converted for convoy duty and as training ships for the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

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Legal Aid for Small Fees, Aim of Chicago Bar Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The complaint that "I can't afford to hire a lawyer," may be heard no more here, if plans of the Chicago Bar Association are carried out. A bar committee has recommended that there be set up a reference plan to assist prospective clients in finding lawyers at reasonable rates, and that ultimately the association establish a special law office to serve people of small means in matters which lawyers in private practice cannot handle. The reference bureau idea has been approved by the Association's Board of Governors and will soon begin to function. The law office plans await final approval.

Through the reference office folks whose need for legal service is so infrequent that they don't know where to turn, and who can't spend very much, will be directed to lawyers who are willing to accept a very small consultation fee.

Lawyers who are willing to accept a small stipulated fee for a first consultation leave their names with the association. Then when a person comes to headquarters asking to have a lawyer recommended to him, an official of the reference bureau finds out his particular need and gives him a list of names of attorneys handling his particular type of case.

If he is a workman seeking compensation, he is given names of lawyers specializing in workmen's compensation. If his case is of a general type, he is given names of general practitioners. All of the lawyers recommended are those willing to charge the small consultation fee. What they charge for further service is determined by the nature of the case.

Setting up this service is regarded only as an initial step in bringing legal service within reach of great numbers of people who do not now think they can afford a lawyer, the committee which put forward the plan explains.

The next step would be to provide actual legal service at uniform low rates. Chicago now provides free legal service for those who cannot pay anything through the Salvation Army, the United Charities, the public defender of the Cook County Criminal Court, and the Jewish Social Service Bureau. Even the Chicago Bar Association has extended help to the charity case group through its Committee on Defense of Prisoners, and in this work it has the co-operation of the Polish Lawyers' Association. But now it is considering the problems of a different class of people—those who are able and want to pay for what they get, but whose means are limited. The reference bureau is regarded as an "ice breaker" in this field.

Oratory Comes Off the Line Like the Latest Model Cars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—Like motorcars and loaves of bread, eloquence has swung over to a mass production basis. Instead of a youthful Demosthenes practicing in isolation on a beach, 500,000 American boys and girls compete annually with each other in 500 high schools, sift down the winners and finally acclaim from a single platform the varied forensic champions of the Nation.

Machinery for this large scale production of public speaking ability has been developed outside of the schools. On its own footing the National Forensic League has built itself up broadly since initiation 14 years ago. Its unusual achievements were again brought to the public eye through the last national high school speech tournament recently held here.

"Creditable participation" rather than mere contest winning was reaffirmed in all phases of competition as the objective of the League, sponsor of the annual event as well as of the year-long program to improve America's future orators, debaters, politicians, thespians, and even radio announcers.

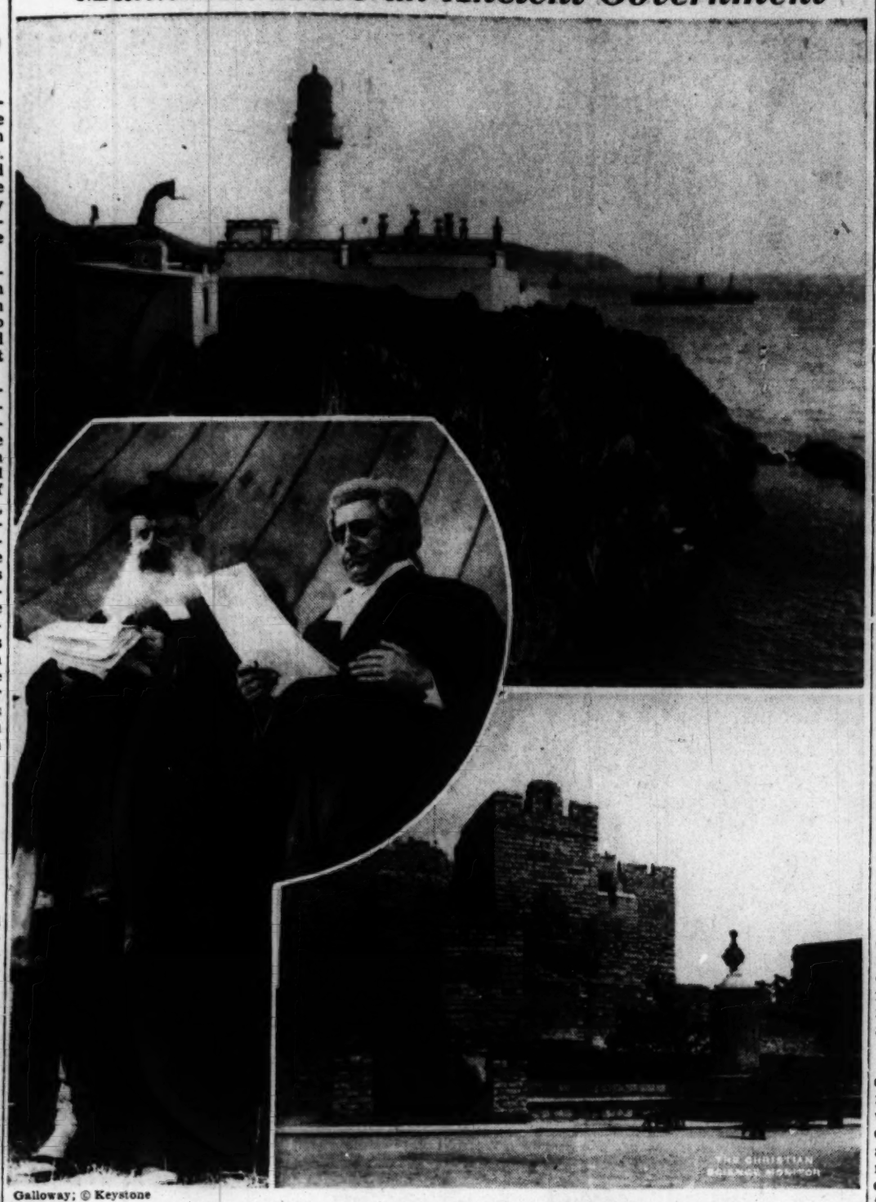
Moreover, the very emphasis on creditable participation enhanced the significance of the various departmental winners; for the League's rules require entries in the national convention to be scaled to the number of members of the honor society in the affiliated schools. The 800 convention delegates and entrants, therefore, represented the best of 500,000 original contestants.

The League was founded in 1925 to stimulate interest in interscholastic speech activity. It is supported, directed, and controlled in every particular by its own member schools and their elected representatives—a sideline being this demonstration of democracy; it is a completely self-sustaining and self-governing high school organization.

The convention centering in Beverly Hills High School, was a true civic affair: the City formally granted $1,000 to aid the program; lodging in most cases was provided by friends and parents of local members, thus cutting the cost of cross-country trips of delegates; interested groups such as the broadcasting companies, the Pasadena Community Playhouse, and the Huntington Library and Art Gallery provided programs for the delegates as guests.

In addition to the contests in the various phases of public speaking, which in effect were "exercises," the convention gave a practical turn to the competition, by setting up a model Congress, with delegates acting as Senators and Representatives from their various States, legislating in every sense of the word.

Manxmen Have an Ancient Government



Galloway; © Keystone

Isle of Man—Snug Little Country

Top—Douglass Head Light towers 320 feet on coast of Isle of Man in the Irish Sea. Lower left—The Manx open-air Parliament at Tynwald Hill has history of more than 700 years. Archdeacon is reading 26 new acts in the Manx language. Lower right—Castle Rushen, said to date from 974, has played large part in Manx history and development of the Parliament.

Dayton's Citizens Organize to Study Government Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—Citizen interest in Dayton's unsolved governmental problems, inspired greatly by last winter's enforced school vacation due to lack of funds, has resulted in concrete action in the form of an independent survey soon to be undertaken here at a cost of $40,000.

At the time of the three-week school shut-down a committee of private citizens was organized to give advice and aid to the school authorities. This group evolved into the Montgomery County Public Advisory Committee, and has now turned its attention to broader angles of municipal and county affairs. Through a public campaign funds were raised and plans made for an investigation of not only the school situation but other phases of local and county government.

The campaign has been under the direction of James M. Cox, Jr., newspaper publisher; David L. Rike, merchant, and M. A. Spayd, industrialist. They have announced that the investigation will be made under the supervision of Henry M. Waite, Dayton's first City manager, now in Chicago; Dr. George A. Works, of the University of Chicago, and Herbert Emmerich, of the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago.

The survey, the leaders say, will be to "let the citizen know how and why his tax dollar is spent and what he should expect for it."

Manx Legislature Convenes With 700-Year-Old Ceremony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN, Isle of Man, July 6—The convening of the Legislative Assembly of the Isle of Man yesterday marks another milestone for this governmental system which remains a semi-autonomous part of England.

The 700-year-old ceremony on the artificially-built Tynwald Hill, held in open air, has become the symbol for the home-rule principle under which the island operates. Located only about 50 miles from the mainland, this bit of land in the Irish Sea mainly known as a summer resort has since 1765 retained its governing body, the House of Keys, and no act of the British Parliament applies to the Island unless its name is specifically mentioned in the act.

The ceremonies of Tynwald Hill began with divine service held in St. John's Church. The Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Legislature, the clergy, the captains of parishes, the magistrates and chief people of this small island off the coast of Lancashire attended in formal procession. These officials, wearing state clothes, then walked to the mound itself, over ground strewn with rushes. Formerly the new Manx laws were read in full, but since the newspapers of the Island now publish them, it has become the practice to announce a mere summary.

Afterward the Norwegian Minister in London, Mr. Eric Andrews Colban, unveiled a model for a tenth-century Viking ship, presented to the museum by the friends of the Museum.

The Isle of Man's turbulent history is reflected in the purpose and functions of the Tynwald ceremony. In the past the Island, which is now politically free, has been dominated by the Irish, the Scots, the Scandinavians, and the English. It is from the Scandinavian period of its history that the custom of promulgating the laws from Tynwald Hill derives.

Following Scandinavian custom, an artificial mound was built for this purpose. Its diameter at the base is roughly 80 feet, and it is about 12 feet high, with four circular platforms. The Tynwald ceremony has been held annually for some 700 years, but on three occasions at least it was carried out in some other part of the Island. In 1422 it was held at Kirk Michael, in 1429 at Keill Abbane, and in 1430 at Castle Rushen. But eventually it was finally established at Cronk-y-Keill-own, the "Hill of St. John's Church," probably because St. John's is almost at the center of the Island. The ceremony is held on July 5, which is old Midsummer's Day, unless this falls on a Sunday, when it is postponed till July 6.

Pressure Tactics For Medical Bill Seen in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—Proponents of the Wagner medical bill appear intent on getting public hearings on the measure out of the way at this session of Congress preparatory to action on the bill at the next session, according to H. B. Anderson, Secretary of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau.

In a radio interview with Charles H. Ingersoll, Chairman of the Public Service Forum, Mr. Anderson declared the real issue in the proposed legislation was whether employees should be compelled to create a huge fund out of which governmental agencies would attempt to provide the particular kind of medical treatment these governmental agencies think the employees should have.

Misinterpretation Seen

"I am apprehensive with regard to the Wagner Bill for two reasons," said Mr. Anderson. "First, there appears to be a determined drive to move the program along on schedule regardless of opposition; and, second, there appears to be a tendency to misinterpret issues involved and to make it appear advocates of the bill are seeking only to heal the sick, whereas opponents of the bill are merely concerned with protecting their own pocketbooks.

Mr. Anderson declared his bureau was not opposed to adequate provision being made as a local or state proposition for the proper care of the indigent.

"But the man with a job who is expected to pay directly or indirectly for the treatment he receives is entitled to select his own form of treatment without interference by any governmental agency," he continued.

"The Wagner Bill would add enormously to present burdens of the taxpaying public by a wasteful expenditure of public funds, which would deprive the wage-earner of monies needed for food and shelter, for a medical bureaucracy which would tend to compel wage-earners and their families to accept a regimented form of medical treatment they did not want in the lieu of the optional form of treatment they now receive."

Experimental Stage

The practice of medicine is largely in what might be termed the stage of "experiment and discovery," Mr. Anderson added. With a billion dollars a year, the government would employ a multitude of nurses and doctors throughout the country.

"These nurses and doctors," he continued, "could do much to carry on such extensive propaganda in favor of a particular form of medical treatment that there would be great danger of stirring the emotions of the masses to the point of demanding that the treatment recommended be made compulsory. That is even happening today, more or less."

Drive on Blighted City Areas At Stage Calling for a Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With the public aroused more than ever before to the problem of urban blight—the widening of a desolate circle of slums and brick-strewn vacant lots between the commercial center and good residential neighborhoods of cities—a sound program for rehabilitation of these areas is expected to emerge, executives of the American Society of Planning Officials say here.

Right now the drive to combat blight is in the legislative stage. Different groups are offering specific plans in different states, but no state has yet tried out any one of these locally-conceived projects. The Illinois Legislature just turned down a measure which would have given to private corporations the right to condemn property in slum areas under certain conditions for the purpose of large scale building.

Many-Sided Plan

The general idea of establishing such public service building corporations was considered a good one here, but housing experts criticized the specific bill on the ground that it gave too much freedom to corporations. No limit was set upon their dividends, and other safeguards in the public interest were said to be lacking. It is expected that this plan, sponsored by some Chicago real estate men, will be improved and offered to the next session of the Legislature.

No one measure is going to do the work, city planners here point out. A many-sided approach is needed, and the successful solution will be a combination of many plans now being offered, they say. It will of course include housing, but it must be related also to transportation, to industry, and to recreation, Walter H. Blucher, executive secretary of the Society of Planning Officials, said.

An understanding of the causes of neighborhood deterioration is a first essential, holds Paul P. Oppermann, assistant director of the Society.

Blight is a result of mistakes in thinking, and one must replace false assumptions with facts to check blight, said Mr. Oppermann. The mistaken conviction to be corrected, he explained, is that of most real estate owners in these gone-to-seed areas who were led to believe in the booming '20's that business or industry would sooner or later buy up their property at a fancy figure. Zoners made the same error of over-optimism. In Chicago, said Mr. Oppermann, they zoned 23 per cent of the developed land for commercial or industrial purposes when the actual need, time has shown, is for only two or three per cent.

Waiting for a Factory

Believing that their property is too costly to be used much longer for residences, these property owners have usually let their buildings run down to sub-standard conditions. Why repair a house that will soon make way for a factory? But most of the land in blighted areas will never become commercial property, students of city growth now contend.

The encouraging thing at present, according to this planning expert, is the sound foundation being laid through land-use surveys and real property inventories which are being made all over the United States with WPA assistance.

Norse Royalties Sail Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha, of Norway, left here this afternoon aboard the Steamship Stavangerfjord, of the Norwegian-American Line, for their homeland after a two months' visit to the United States that took them to nearly every section of this country.

Before the royal couple left Oslo on April 18, Norwegian officials had characterized the trip as an effort toward "closer co-operation between the United States and Norway, spiritually, politically and economically."

The Crown Prince, an enthusiastic yachtsman, demonstrated his skill with the tiller in an informal race in Long Island Sound yesterday. Prince Olav, sailing the Seven Seas, owned by Van C. Merle-Smith, came in second in the race which F. T. Bedford's Nyala won, with W. Roy Manny's Night Wind, trailing.

The royal couple also made a second trip to the New York World's Fair yesterday and visited the Scandinavian Buildings there.

The Oslofjord, of the Norwegian-American Line, arrived in New York carrying the Crown Prince and Princess on April 27, when they were met by Mayor La Guardia and other city and Norwegian officials.

On April 28 they left here aboard the Presidential yacht Potomac up the Hudson to Hyde Park, where they stayed over the week-end with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. In the friendly atmosphere of the President's Hyde Park home the royal couple were entertained informally, the proceedings including one of the famous Hyde Park picnics. On May 1 they visited West Point on their way to the World's Fair, where they dedicated the Norwegian Pavilion later in the day.

After these observances the royal couple began their tour of the United States which took them to Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Decorah, Iowa; Northfield, Minn.; Kingman, Ariz.; Los Angeles, San Pedro, San Diego, and San Francisco, Calif.; Portland and Timberland Lodge, Ore.; Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.; Helena, Mont.; Minot and Fargo, N. D.; Moreland and St. Paul, Minn.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Duluth, Minn.; Racine and Milwaukee, Wis.; Springfield, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; White Sulpher Springs, W. Va.; and Richmond, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; and New York.

On their trip they saw many of the scenic wonders of the New World, including Grand Canyon, Glacier National Park, Yellowstone Park and Boulder Dam.

Plea to Congress

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—David Lasser, President of the Workers' Alliance, union of relief workers' declared that the organization would back up the WPA walkouts by recommending to Congress emergency legislation to meet the workers' demands.

Aborigines Seek Australian Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—The Church of England in Queensland may soon be a gold producer of note.

Aborigines of the Lockhart River Anglican Mission in the Cape York Peninsula, North Australia, recently brought to the Mission promising gold specimens, and the Mission authorities have applied for several gold leases.

Alluvial gold has been found on the mission reserves for some time, but rich specimens from reef outcrops have now been obtained.

The district in which these rich finds have been made is to the south of Cape Direction, the southern limit of Lloyd Bay, on the east coast of York Peninsula.

In Cape York Peninsula when the aborigines were less under protection than at present they were often employed by prospectors in gold seeking. In recent years they have been more confined to reserves, but in geologically favorable country they have been doing some prospecting on their own account.

Brazilian Army Chief Nears End of U. S. Tour

DETROIT (AP)—Brazil's Army chief, concluding a two-week aerial tour of United States military and naval defenses, is returning to Washington to be the guest of State and War Department officials.

Gen. Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monteiro, six aides, and United States Army officers who left Washington June 23 were to take off for the Capital July 6 in five twin-motored Douglas transport planes.

Christian Endeavor Societies Convene

CLEVELAND, July 6 (AP)—More than 7,000 Protestant youths between the ages of 14 and 25 will measure drinking, gambling, race prejudice, war and pacifism by "Christian principles" in the 37th convention of the International Society of Christian Endeavor opening tonight.

Delegates represent the viewpoint of 2,500,000 members of 50,000 Christian Endeavor Societies in the United States and Canada, leaders said.

Herbert Hoover, former President, will address tonight's first session and will receive from Christian Endeavor "international youth's distinguished service citation" for "his ministry to childhood and youth."

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, of Philadelphia, President of the Society, and Arthur Stanley, of Fairport, N. Y., Associate President, will present program activities for 1939-1941 at sessions tomorrow.

Architects Help 'Little Chap'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Architects are giving a helping hand in Knoxville and Memphis to the "little fellow" who wants to build a home. They are doing so at approximately one-third of the usual fee, through the nonprofit Small House Bureau organized in each of the cities. The result is more, better designed and better built homes in a range of from $2,500 to $5,500.

The architects make available sets of plans, from which the man who wants to build may make a selection. The idea attracted national attention and the Knoxville Bureau has agreed to a request from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board's Building Service Section for the use of the Bureau's house plans on a nation-wide scale, on condition that wherever a plan is used, the construction will be carefully supervised. The Bureau has sent 26 house plans to Washington.

The Small House Bureau has brought a new procedure in the building of small houses in Knoxville and Memphis. The Bureau is incorporated under the nonprofit laws of Tennessee and its purpose is set out in its constitution as:

"Realizing that good small houses, worthy of ownership, regardless of price can be produced only by the combination of good architecture, well selected materials, and honest construction, it is the purpose of this organization to ally the various divisions of the building industry in the interest of such small house construction and to make available to the public through co-operation of its members a complete service suited to the needs of small house builders."

Membership is composed of architects, lending institutions and building material dealers.

Citrus Pulp Put To Use for Cattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—In the citrus industry, little is now lost but the fragrance of the blossoms and the sound of the fruit as it ripens and falls to the ground; for a market has been found for the last remnants, and a long-sought goal has been reached. An industry which is a source of revenue to growers represents also a saving to dairymen. It is the manufacture of dried citrus pulp, which utilizes the refuse from grapefruit, oranges, and tangerines as feed for dairy cattle.

This year's bumper crop has given impetus to the development, seven large Florida plants and a number of smaller firms producing in commercial quantities. The quality of this by-product has acted to reduce importation of dried beet pulp as a dairy feed, from Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, and Japan. Those in charge of the Experiment Station at the University of Florida in Gainesville approve use of citrus pulp in mixed dairy rations.

57 Miles a Day to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARCOS, Texas—Aline McCown, freshman student in Southwest Texas State Teachers College lives nine miles south of Stockdale and has traveled 57 miles twice daily during the past nine months or a total of 23,028 miles during the term. She has been neither late nor absent during the year.

Of All Things . . . !

Road Safety Device

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Tiny glass balls, so small heavy trucks won't crush them and which shine like cats' eyes under automobile headlights, will be placed along 100 miles of Alabama's highways as a safety measure.

Six pounds of the small globules are used to a gallon of paint placed on a four-inch strip in the center of the roadway at curves, heavy traffic and danger points. At night the strip gives off a brilliant glow, dividing traffic lanes. A test strip was put down three months ago and has proved its value.

Marvin Taylor, State highway maintenance engineer, described the glass particles as "about the size of grains of sand." The method of gluing them to the pavement requires 17 gallons of paint to the mile.

A Back-Seat Sleeper

McCOLL, S. C. (AP)—Eddie Gibson usually climbs into the family automobile, parked in front of the store, turns on the dome light and sleeps on the back seat until his father finishes his night work.

The dome light was on when Paul Gibson came out last night, but Eddie was not there. Hundreds of persons searched all night, but there was no Eddie. Came the dawn. Came a cook. Came Eddie's cry from a locked garage. He had gone to sleep in the wrong car.

Abbey 'Eye' Set on Watch

LONDON (AP)—Ancient Westminster Abbey has been provided with an ultra-modern gadget—an electric "eye."

Fixed for alarm if marauders get into the chapel of Edward the Confessor, who started building the Abbey in 1050, the device is designed to protect the Coronation Chair and the "Stone of Scone," on which Celtic Kings were crowned.

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Economic Fortunes Concern Otherwise Calm Danzig

(Continued from Page 1)

the Treaty of Versailles and in direct Polish-Danzig agreements, apart from the conduct of the Free City's foreign affairs, are almost entirely economic, based upon guarantees to that country of free and direct access to the Baltic Sea. The railways here belong to Poland, and a large percentage of the Poles here are railway employees. In view of the economic importance of Danzig to Poland, the Danzig Harbor Board consists of five Danzigers and five Polish representatives, with an independent chairman, who is at present a Netherlander.

Otherwise, Danzig is an autonomous state, not under Polish Sovereignty nor in any part of Poland, except that both states form one economic territory. Poland, in fact, has a diplomatic representative here as in any other foreign state.

Danzig, Few Cultural Differences

In conversations with Danzigers of many classes and shades of outlook, no complaints of a cultural nature are heard. German is the language both of the authorities and of commerce and any cultural complaints come from the small 5 per cent Polish minority. The general summing up of these conversations would be that there is more indifference as to the reattachment to the Reich than the general propaganda suggests. In 1933 the pressure of the National Socialists was such that even though they only constituted one-third of the Senate members, they were able as in Germany to take over the government. From that day onward the internal administration of the Free City, according to National Socialist desires, became an accomplished fact.

It will probably be noted that nothing has yet been said about the League of Nations administration here. The reason is that this institution really functions only in theory. During the critical months of this year, the High Commissioner, Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, a Swiss, has been here only a few days. The task of the League's representative was to settle differences between Danzig and Poland, but he could only act on the invitation of both governments.

To criticize the present High Commissioner in his thankless mission would lead nowhere. The change of tactics after Germany joined the League, which resulted in the issues being settled, not here in Danzig but through complaints lodged at Geneva, enabled the Reich to exert considerable pressure on the issues brought forward, while Germany's later withdrawal from the League and continuous abuse of that institution naturally had its reaction here.

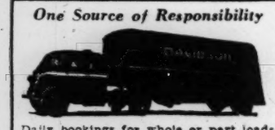
League Holds a Key

But for all this, there is one section of the Versailles Treaty applying to Danzig which must irk the National Socialists considerably. That is the clause which states that without the League's consent Danzig cannot serve as a military base, erect fortifications or permit the manufacture of war materials or munitions within its boundaries. Whatever the truth in the many rumors floating round regarding the arms which are already here, the National Socialists cannot at present refortify this place as they have Memelland until they have sovereign rights here.

This is a fundamental point in the whole issue. If Danzig became a German fortification then Poland would sink to the position of a puppet state of Germany or Russia For Poland would soon lose Gdynia and the province of Pomorze, the so-called Polish Corridor, and would be strategically outflanked. No German denies this, but he says that the theory of self-determination alone must apply and Poland should be satisfied with the free harbor rights the Reich would grant it.

Yet even an official publication here admits that the economic hinterland of Danzig is not only the Free City, East Prussia and Poland, but also a great part of east Europe as far as the Ukraine, so that the settlement of this issue concerns more than mere self-determination.

One Source of Responsibility



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City Decides on the 5th No Fireworks on the 4th

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., (AP)—The City Council here wasted no time. On the fifth of July it passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of fireworks on the fourth—next year.

Foreign Silver Set at New Low On U. S. Market

(Continued from Page 1)

alliances of recent Congressional history.

The Senate reversed itself by a 43-39 vote which revived the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund and the President's power to further reduce the gold content of the dollar. At the same time it pegged the price of newly mined domestic silver at 71.11 cents an ounce as against a previous 64.64 cents an ounce, and revived permissive authority to continue buying foreign silver.

Two High Hurdles

By the Senate action Mr. Roosevelt's legislative score is improved. He has secured passage of the big relief bill, continuation of his monetary powers and now has two major hurdles left in the session, the neutrality bill and the lending-spending program. Administration leaders declared strongly that Congress would not quit until the Senate had gone on record, one way or another on neutrality. The lending-spending program will be introduced shortly, and has the skillful guidance of Senator James F. Byrnes, (D) of South Carolina, and the announced support of Senator Alva B. Adams, (D) of Colorado, a hitherto invincible combination of conservatives when co-operating with the New Deal wing. It is considered certain, however, that the original Roosevelt proposal will be modified, and not unlikely that it will go over till next session.

The monetary control fight was a 10 days' wonder which finally terminated, after all sorts of unexpected developments, in the denouement everyone had originally expected. The bill would have attracted little attention if it had followed the normal course. But like the neutrality bill in the House, the Administration suddenly found itself in unforeseen difficulties. These were caused in the Senate by the unprecedented alliance of the "soft money" silver bloc and the "hard money" Republicans.

The spectacle of the Republicans fighting for 77 cent silver revived all the incongruous memories of Bryanism and the "16 to 1" silver days. In the final vote two Republicans could not go along on the matter, but Arthur H. Vandenberg and Robert A. Taft, mentioned as Presidential candidates, supported the drive.

The result was that on June 26 the Senate voted to drop the President's dollar-devaluation power and to halt purchase of foreign silver, while paying the silver bloc's price of 77.56 an ounce. It agreed to continue the stabilization fund.

Mr. Roosevelt rushed back to Washington and the battle was joined. The House bill met the Administration's requirements and Senate conferees were "packed" to support it. Meanwhile the White House got busy with the silver bloc and made it a bid of its own, a 6-cent an ounce increase, instead of the 13-cent boost backed by Republicans.

How They Voted

This detached enough silverites to make the latest close victory possible.

The following list shows how the silver Senators split, as well as giving an almost complete roster of the mysterious group which for so long has won subsidies—

For the Administration bill (9):
Borah, (R) Idaho; Murray, (D) Montana; Clark, (D) Idaho, Pittman, (D) Nevada; Hatch, (D) New Mexico; O'Mahoney, (D) Wyoming; Hayden, (D) Arizona; Chavez, (D) New Mexico; Schwartz, (D) Wyoming.

Against the bill (5):
Adams and Johnson, (D) Colorado; King. (D) Utah; Ashurst, (D) Arizona; McCarran, (D) Nevada.

Not voting (2):
Thomas, (D) of Utah; Wheeler, (D) of Montana.

It was explained that Messrs. Thomas and Wheeler were paired in favor of the amendment.

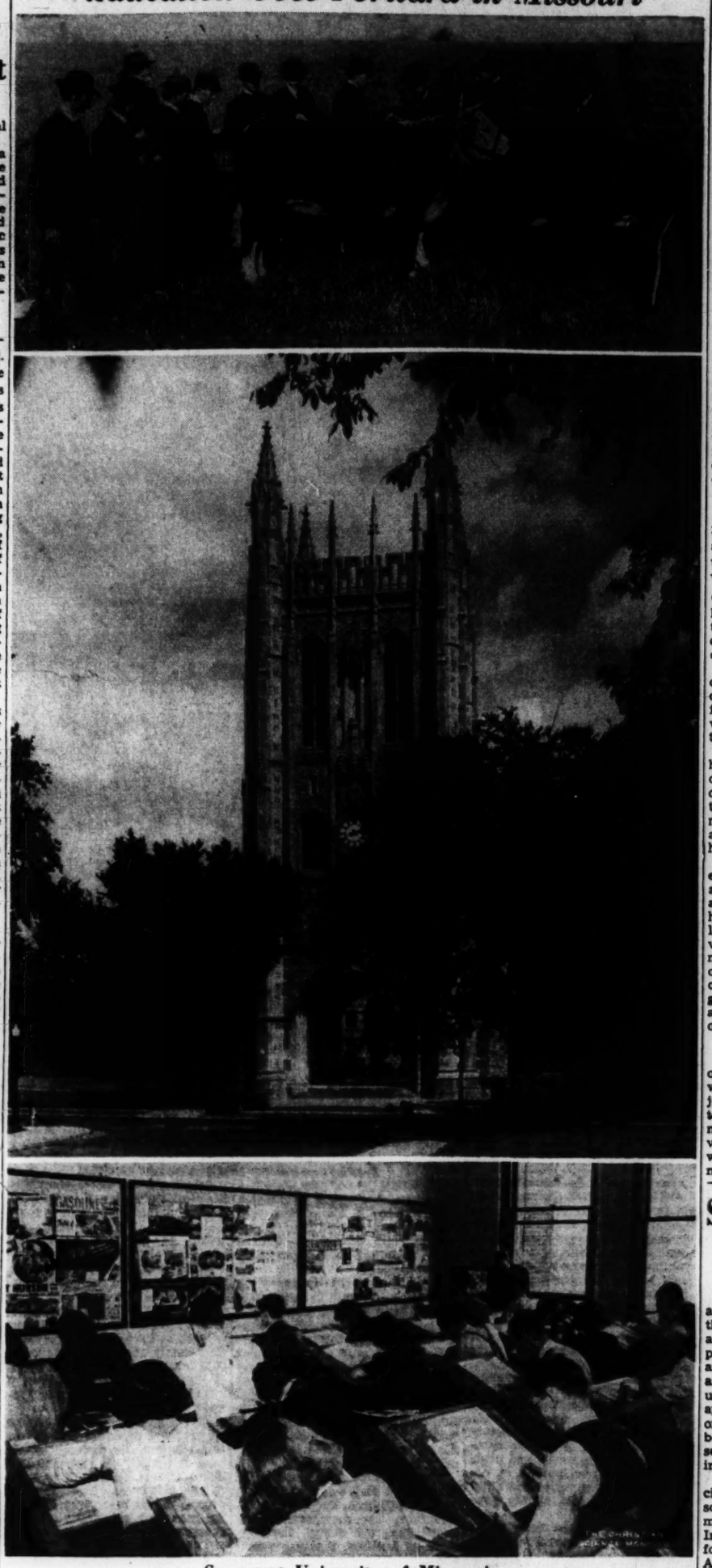
The original vote of Monday, June 26, which this Senate action reversed, was 47 to 31 for eliminating the President's dollar devaluation, and 47 to 30 for pegging silver at 77.56 cents.

In the latter vote, 13 of the above 16 silver Senators voted for the high silver price; none voted against, and three were absent, Chavez, Schwartz, and Thomas of Utah.

Thus, in the original deal the silver bloc voted 13 to 0 with the Republicans against the Administration; while in the second it gave a majority of 9 to 5 to the Administration. This with other changes was enough to swing the result.

The result is clouded in some legal uncertainty, for Republicans contend that the expired powers of the original monetary bill which automatically ended at midnight June 30 in the midst of a filibuster, could not be revived. Democrats offer legal opinions of the Attorney General and others to the contrary.

Education Goes Forward in Missouri



Scenes at University of Missouri

Upper: Judging cattle in the early days of the University. Center: Close-up view of Memorial Tower. Lower: Students receiving technical training in advertising

University Marks 100 Years' Service to State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo. — Faculty members and administrators of the University of Missouri, which is this year observing its centennial, have consistently scouted the trail to an educational philosophy attuned to the world of today.

When the Missouri General Assembly on Feb. 11, 1839, signed the Geyer Act, providing for establishment of the University, it prepared forms for the oldest state educational institution west of the Mississippi River.

The centennial celebration began with a dinner to members of the Legislature in commemoration of that first step. Several score Missouri legislators, then in session at Jefferson City, traveled to Columbia for the occasion, Feb. 14.

Fundamental Aims

Since then the centennial year has been hailed at various reunions on the college campus and in meetings of alumni in several parts of the State. Most of the 5,200 students enrolled this year, the largest student body in the school's history, attended a spring program in the shadow of the Columns, the best known landmark on the campus. The centennial was not forgotten in the annual journalism week, May 9 to 13, in which awards were made to the Times of India, the Louisville Courier-Journal, and other publications and newspaper men. Further observance accompanied commencement exercises in June, and the faculty will have a celebration next November, when the Association of American Universities will hold its annual meeting on the campus.

Fundamental aims of the University today remain the same as originally conceived. These are: "to educate the youth of the state for useful citizenship and to offer them training for a profession, to carry forward a program of research to extend the boundaries of knowledge in many fields of activity, and to serve the citizens of the State directly through its service agencies."

Since the signing of the Geyer Act, the University has evolved from a small preparatory college adhering to the tenents of classical education to one based on scholarly ideals and practicalities of today.

When the Geyer Act passed, Assembly opposition developed to the selection of Columbia as a site. However, it was chosen when the City offered a $117,900 inducement.

Opened in 1841

The University opened in 1841; its sole income derived from a $78,000 endowment invested in the Bank of Missouri. This was later lost during the Civil War.

University of Missouri curricula and teaching techniques, are said to date from the burning of Academic Hall in 1892, but changes appeared as far back as 1862.

The Civil War disrupted the University. Students and faculty alike enlisted in either southern or northern armies.

But in 1862, word came out of Washington that Congress intended to establish land grant colleges for agriculture under the Morrill Act. Maj. James C. Rollins, "Pater Universitatis Missouriensis," urged Columbians to unofficially reopen the college so the school would be established here.

Controversy Waged

Legislative appropriations for the University were forgotten until 1862, but after that date increased substantially. Greater liberality may be attributed in part to the improvement in public good will, public acceptance of unified educational systems, and increased public confidence in the University itself.

While considering the new Congressional action establishing a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Missouri, the State Legislature became involved in a fight over the concentrated university idea. There were some who felt Columbia already had one school, and that the new institution should be established at another location. Major Rollins led proponents of the central university plan to victory and in 1872 the college became an actuality.

Shortly after this the Board of Curators inaugurated the elective system of studies, modified classical requirements, offered modern languages and stressed work in the chemistry laboratory.

Women "drifted" into the University and were forced to observe strict regulations. The Curators in the yearly report of 1868 said: "Females were accepted cautiously and apprehensively." But in 1872, when the Board declared "no harm resulted" doors were thrown open to all women.

Not a Traffic Fatality Mars New York's Fourth of July

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—The metropolis of some 7,500,000 population got by the Fourth of July without a single traffic fatality. There was one on July 3, however. Last year there were five on July 3, eight on July 4.

Long Beach Gets School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Anticipating further industrial growth in this district of metropolitan Los Angeles, a Division of Technology is being established at Long Beach Junior College, to begin in September. Instruction is to include aviation, maritime engineering, petroleum technology, and public service. Courses are to be the most extensive offered free in the harbor district, according to Superintendent G. E. Oberholtzer.

WPA Told to Drop 'Strikers' After Absence of Five Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—Col. Francis C. Harrington, Commissioner of Work Projects, has served notice to all WPA state administrators that workers in various sections of the country "striking" over the new 130-hour month requirement will be dropped from projects after five days absence from work.

The WPA chief takes the position of his predecessor, Harry L. Hopkins, that it is impossible to strike against the Government. WPA work is offered as relief to those in need. They may take it or leave it.

The telegram, which Colonel Harrington has ordered posted in all WPA headquarters, reads as follows: "In cases where groups of workers stop work in protest against the requirement that they work 130 hours a month to earn the security wage, it should be explained to them or their representatives that this is a requirement imposed by law and that no official of the WPA has any authority to depart from it.

Two Previous Notices

"Preliminary notice to this effect was required to be given to all workers in accordance with my telegrams of June 19 and July 1. Workers should be informed that decision rests entirely in their hands as to whether they desire to accept employment under the conditions under which WPA can offer such employment.

"Those who do not desire to accept employment under these conditions and who absent themselves from work for five consecutive working days or longer shall have their employment terminated."

The general feeling at WPA headquarters is that the outbreak of strikes will be over in a few days, as soon as workers are made to understand that the new work-month was established by Congress and is not something their bosses have perpetrated against them.

Under the old law, WPA workers averaged only about 110 hours a month, with skilled workers averaging even less—about 95 hours a month. Hours were kept low in order to preserve the prevailing hourly rate of pay demanded by the labor unions, without going above the monthly "security" wage allowed by Congress. Some WPA workers worked as little as seven or eight days out of the month.

Some Took Outside Work

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Two-Film Bills Assailed

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"We can't correct this evil alone. You've got to help us bring it to the attention of all the other producing companies."

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Economic Fortunes Concern Otherwise Calm Danzig

(Continued from Page 1)

the Treaty of Versailles and in direct Polish-Danzig agreements, apart from the conduct of the Free City's foreign affairs, are almost entirely economic, based upon guarantees to that country of free and direct access to the Baltic Sea. The railways here belong to Poland, and a large percentage of the Poles here are railway employees. In view of the economic importance of Danzig to Poland, the Danzig Harbor Board consists of five Danzigers and five Polish representatives, with an independent chairman, who is at present a Netherlander.

Otherwise, Danzig is an autonomous state, not under Polish Sovereignty nor in any part of Poland, except that both states form one economic territory. Poland, in fact, has a diplomatic representative here as in any other foreign state.

Danzig, Few Cultural Differences

In conversations with Danzigers of many classes and shades of outlook, no complaints of a cultural nature are heard. German is the language both of the authorities and of commerce and any cultural complaints come from the small 5 per cent Polish minority. The general summing up of these conversations would be that there is more indifference as to the reattachment to the Reich than the general propaganda suggests. In 1933 the pressure of the National Socialists was such that even though they only constituted one-third of the Senate members, they were able as in Germany to take over the government. From that day onward the internal administration of the Free City, according to National Socialist desires, became an accomplished fact.

It will probably be noted that nothing has yet been said about the League of Nations administration here. The reason is that this institution really functions only in theory. During the critical months of this year, the High Commissioner, Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, a Swiss, has been here only a few days. The task of the League's representative was to settle differences between Danzig and Poland, but he could only act on the invitation of both governments.

To criticize the present High Commissioner in his thankless mission would lead nowhere. The change of tactics after Germany joined the League, which resulted in the issues being settled, not here in Danzig but through complaints lodged at Geneva, enabled the Reich to exert considerable pressure on the issues brought forward, while Germany's later withdrawal from the League and continuous abuse of that institution naturally had its reaction here.

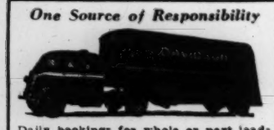
League Holds a Key

But for all this, there is one section of the Versailles Treaty applying to Danzig which must irk the National Socialists considerably. That is the clause which states that without the League's consent Danzig cannot serve as a military base, erect fortifications or permit the manufacture of war materials or munitions within its boundaries. Whatever the truth in the many rumors floating round regarding the arms which are already here, the National Socialists cannot at present refortify this place as they have Memelland until they have sovereign rights here.

This is a fundamental point in the whole issue. If Danzig became a German fortification then Poland would sink to the position of a puppet state of Germany or Russia For Poland would soon lose Gdynia and the province of Pomorze, the so-called Polish Corridor, and would be strategically outflanked. No German denies this, but he says that the theory of self-determination alone must apply and Poland should be satisfied with the free harbor rights the Reich would grant it.

Yet even an official publication here admits that the economic hinterland of Danzig is not only the Free City, East Prussia and Poland, but also a great part of east Europe as far as the Ukraine, so that the settlement of this issue concerns more than mere self-determination.

One Source of Responsibility



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City Decides on the 5th No Fireworks on the 4th

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., (AP)—The City Council here wasted no time. On the fifth of July it passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of fireworks on the fourth—next year.

Travel Ensembles

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Foreign Silver Set at New Low On U. S. Market

(Continued from Page 1)

alliances of recent Congressional history.

The Senate reversed itself by a 43-39 vote which revived the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund and the President's power to further reduce the gold content of the dollar. At the same time it pegged the price of newly mined domestic silver at 71.11 cents an ounce as against a previous 64.64 cents an ounce, and revived permissive authority to continue buying foreign silver.

Two High Hurdles

By the Senate action Mr. Roosevelt's legislative score is improved. He has secured passage of the big relief bill, continuation of his monetary powers and now has two major hurdles left in the session, the neutrality bill and the lending-spending program. Administration leaders declared strongly that Congress would not quit until the Senate had gone on record, one way or another on neutrality. The lending-spending program will be introduced shortly, and has the skillful guidance of Senator James F. Byrnes, (D) of South Carolina, and the announced support of Senator Alva B. Adams, (D) of Colorado, a hitherto invincible combination of conservatives when co-operating with the New Deal wing. It is considered certain, however, that the original Roosevelt proposal will be modified, and not unlikely that it will go over till next session.

The monetary control fight was a 10 days' wonder which finally terminated, after all sorts of unexpected developments, in the denouement everyone had originally expected. The bill would have attracted little attention if it had followed the normal course. But like the neutrality bill in the House, the Administration suddenly found itself in unforeseen difficulties. These were caused in the Senate by the unprecedented alliance of the "soft money" silver bloc and the "hard money" Republicans.

The spectacle of the Republicans fighting for 77 cent silver revived all the incongruous memories of Bryanism and the "16 to 1" silver days. In the final vote two Republicans could not go along on the matter, but Arthur H. Vandenberg and Robert A. Taft, mentioned as Presidential candidates, supported the drive.

The result was that on June 26 the Senate voted to drop the President's dollar-devaluation power and to halt purchase of foreign silver, while paying the silver bloc's price of 77.56 an ounce. It agreed to continue the stabilization fund.

Mr. Roosevelt rushed back to Washington and the battle was joined. The House bill met the Administration's requirements and Senate conferees were "packed" to support it. Meanwhile the White House got busy with the silver bloc and made it a bid of its own, a 6-cent an ounce increase, instead of the 13-cent boost backed by Republicans.

How They Voted

This detached enough silverites to make the latest close victory possible.

The following list shows how the silver Senators split, as well as giving an almost complete roster of the mysterious group which for so long has won subsidies—

For the Administration bill (9):
Borah, (R) Idaho; Murray, (D) Montana; Clark, (D) Idaho, Pittman, (D) Nevada; Hatch, (D) New Mexico; O'Mahoney, (D) Wyoming; Hayden, (D) Arizona; Chavez, (D) New Mexico; Schwartz, (D) Wyoming.

Against the bill (5):
Adams and Johnson, (D) Colorado; King. (D) Utah; Ashurst, (D) Arizona; McCarran, (D) Nevada.

Not voting (2):
Thomas, (D) of Utah; Wheeler, (D) of Montana.

It was explained that Messrs. Thomas and Wheeler were paired in favor of the amendment.

The original vote of Monday, June 26, which this Senate action reversed, was 47 to 31 for eliminating the President's dollar devaluation, and 47 to 30 for pegging silver at 77.56 cents.

In the latter vote, 13 of the above 16 silver Senators voted for the high silver price; none voted against, and three were absent, Chavez, Schwartz, and Thomas of Utah.

Thus, in the original deal the silver bloc voted 13 to 0 with the Republicans against the Administration; while in the second it gave a majority of 9 to 5 to the Administration. This with other changes was enough to swing the result.

The result is clouded in some legal uncertainty, for Republicans contend that the expired powers of the original monetary bill which automatically ended at midnight June 30 in the midst of a filibuster, could not be revived. Democrats offer legal opinions of the Attorney General and others to the contrary.

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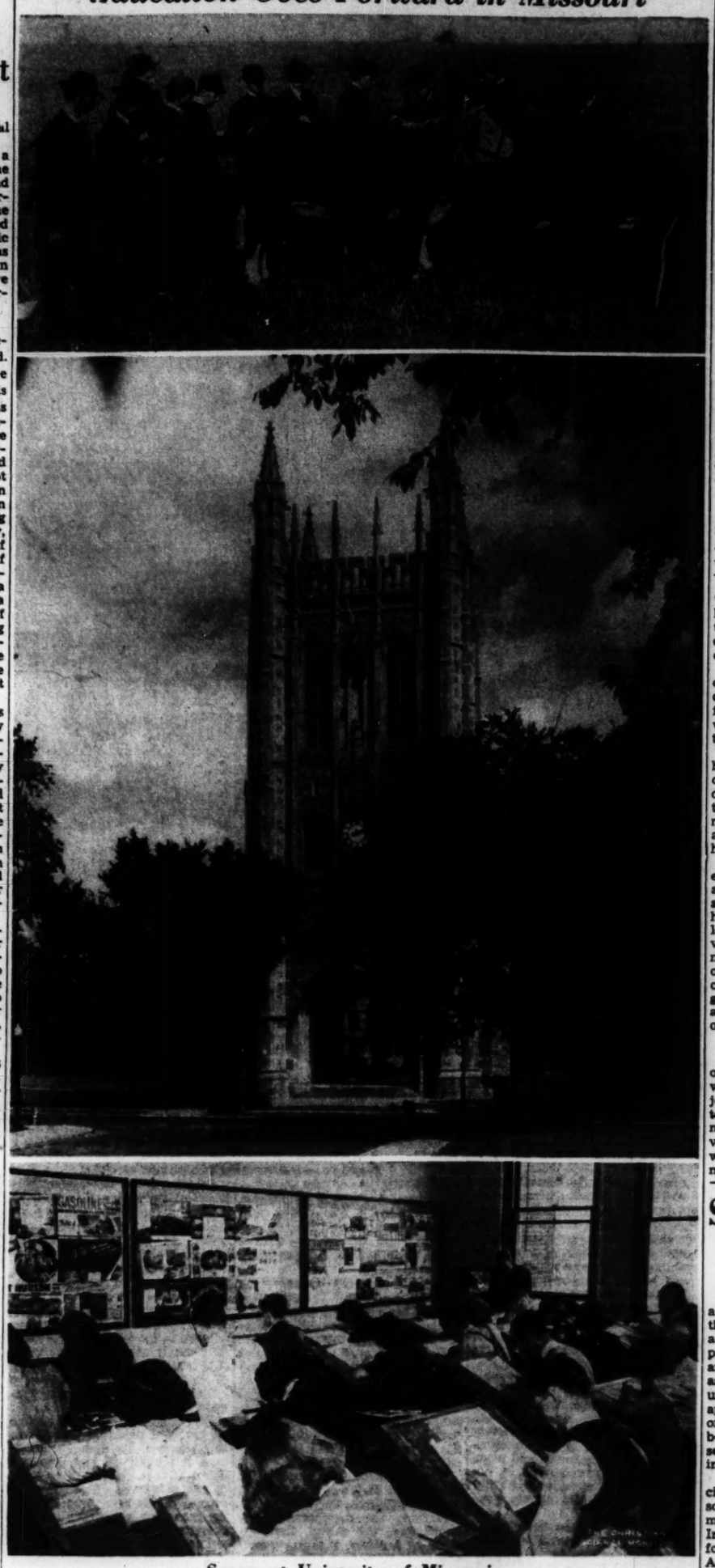
Education Goes Forward in Missouri



Scenes at University of Missouri

Upper: Judging cattle in the early days of the University. Center: Close-up view of Memorial Tower. Lower: Students receiving technical training in advertising

University Marks 100 Years' Service to State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo. — Faculty members and administrators of the University of Missouri, which is this year observing its centennial, have consistently scouted the trail to an educational philosophy attuned to the world of today.

When the Missouri General Assembly on Feb. 11, 1839, signed the Geyer Act, providing for establishment of the University, it prepared forms for the oldest state educational institution west of the Mississippi River.

The centennial celebration began with a dinner to members of the Legislature in commemoration of that first step. Several score Missouri legislators, then in session at Jefferson City, traveled to Columbia for the occasion, Feb. 14.

Fundamental Aims

Since then the centennial year has been hailed at various reunions on the college campus and in meetings of alumni in several parts of the State. Most of the 5,200 students enrolled this year, the largest student body in the school's history, attended a spring program in the shadow of the Columns, the best known landmark on the campus. The centennial was not forgotten in the annual journalism week, May 9 to 13, in which awards were made to the Times of India, the Louisville Courier-Journal, and other publications and newspaper men. Further observance accompanied commencement exercises in June, and the faculty will have a celebration next November, when the Association of American Universities will hold its annual meeting on the campus.

Fundamental aims of the University today remain the same as originally conceived. These are: "to educate the youth of the state for useful citizenship and to offer them training for a profession, to carry forward a program of research to extend the boundaries of knowledge in many fields of activity, and to serve the citizens of the State directly through its service agencies."

Since the signing of the Geyer Act, the University has evolved from a small preparatory college adhering to the tenents of classical education to one based on scholarly ideals and practicalities of today.

When the Geyer Act passed, Assembly opposition developed to the selection of Columbia as a site. However, it was chosen when the City offered a $117,900 inducement.

Opened in 1841

The University opened in 1841; its sole income derived from a $78,000 endowment invested in the Bank of Missouri. This was later lost during the Civil War.

University of Missouri curricula and teaching techniques, are said to date from the burning of Academic Hall in 1892, but changes appeared as far back as 1862.

The Civil War disrupted the University. Students and faculty alike enlisted in either southern or northern armies.

But in 1862, word came out of Washington that Congress intended to establish land grant colleges for agriculture under the Morrill Act. Maj. James C. Rollins, "Pater Universitatis Missouriensis," urged Columbians to unofficially reopen the college so the school would be established here.

Controversy Waged

Legislative appropriations for the University were forgotten until 1862, but after that date increased substantially. Greater liberality may be attributed in part to the improvement in public good will, public acceptance of unified educational systems, and increased public confidence in the University itself.

While considering the new Congressional action establishing a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Missouri, the State Legislature became involved in a fight over the concentrated university idea. There were some who felt Columbia already had one school, and that the new institution should be established at another location. Major Rollins led proponents of the central university plan to victory and in 1872 the college became an actuality.

Shortly after this the Board of Curators inaugurated the elective system of studies, modified classical requirements, offered modern languages and stressed work in the chemistry laboratory.

Women "drifted" into the University and were forced to observe strict regulations. The Curators in the yearly report of 1868 said: "Females were accepted cautiously and apprehensively." But in 1872, when the Board declared "no harm resulted" doors were thrown open to all women.

Not a Traffic Fatality Mars New York's Fourth of July

NEW YORK, July 5 (AP)—The metropolis of some 7,500,000 population got by the Fourth of July without a single traffic fatality. There was one on July 3, however. Last year there were five on July 3, eight on July 4.

Long Beach Gets School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Anticipating further industrial growth in this district of metropolitan Los Angeles, a Division of Technology is being established at Long Beach Junior College, to begin in September. Instruction is to include aviation, maritime engineering, petroleum technology, and public service. Courses are to be the most extensive offered free in the harbor district, according to Superintendent G. E. Oberholtzer.

WPA Told to Drop 'Strikers' After Absence of Five Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—Col. Francis C. Harrington, Commissioner of Work Projects, has served notice to all WPA state administrators that workers in various sections of the country "striking" over the new 130-hour month requirement will be dropped from projects after five days absence from work.

The WPA chief takes the position of his predecessor, Harry L. Hopkins, that it is impossible to strike against the Government. WPA work is offered as relief to those in need. They may take it or leave it.

The telegram, which Colonel Harrington has ordered posted in all WPA headquarters, reads as follows: "In cases where groups of workers stop work in protest against the requirement that they work 130 hours a month to earn the security wage, it should be explained to them or their representatives that this is a requirement imposed by law and that no official of the WPA has any authority to depart from it.

Two Previous Notices

"Preliminary notice to this effect was required to be given to all workers in accordance with my telegrams of June 19 and July 1. Workers should be informed that decision rests entirely in their hands as to whether they desire to accept employment under the conditions under which WPA can offer such employment.

"Those who do not desire to accept employment under these conditions and who absent themselves from work for five consecutive working days or longer shall have their employment terminated."

The general feeling at WPA headquarters is that the outbreak of strikes will be over in a few days, as soon as workers are made to understand that the new work-month was established by Congress and is not something their bosses have perpetrated against them.

Under the old law, WPA workers averaged only about 110 hours a month, with skilled workers averaging even less—about 95 hours a month. Hours were kept low in order to preserve the prevailing hourly rate of pay demanded by the labor unions, without going above the monthly "security" wage allowed by Congress. Some WPA workers worked as little as seven or eight days out of the month.

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Britain Pushes Arms Credits For Allies in New 'Frontier'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6—Britain took an important step today toward strengthening the fortifications of its new "frontiers" in Poland, Rumania, Turkey, and Greece by a formal announcement in the House of Commons of a bill to extend export credit to those countries.

The bill, planned to be rushed through Parliament, is expected to enable Britain's new allies in the nonaggression front, and other friendly nations to buy more than £100,000,000 worth of arms and munitions from British manufacturers.

The new credits are to be complementary to the existing ordinary commercial export credits and have a definite political basis. In conversations already taking place between Britain and the allied countries on practical means of resisting the first shock of possible aggression appeals have been made to Britain for assistance in building up military equipment. Between £40,000,000 and £60,000,000 is mentioned as the sum asked by Poland alone.

The new financial measure will enable allied countries to obtain a proportion of Britain's present enormous output of airplanes, guns, munitions and other war materials.

The bill is generally welcomed here as evidence that Britain is now bringing into effect its mightiest weapon—financial power—to help its friends, and thereby serve its own aim of checking aggression.

But it is also emphasized that the new foreign credits are only a fraction of the present huge defensive effort in transforming these islands into military power on a continental scale.

It is also suggested that export credits might be extended to Soviet Russia as a counter move to the German-Soviet trade negotiations which have been hanging fire over the question, How can the Russians pay for such items as Czech machinery.

Separate Canadian Policy Urged by Youth Conference

WINNIPEG, July 6 (CP)—An independent foreign policy for Canada, on the basis of collective security, and clearly defining the Dominion's constitutional position with regard to the Empire and other nations, was advocated here by the Fourth Canadian Youth Congress, which has just concluded a five-day conference here.

The congress favored steps to defend Canada's coasts, but maintained that the success of Canadian rearmament depended on the Government pursuing a foreign policy separate from that of Great Britain.

A report of the Commission on Peace Policy, submitted to the Congress, pointed out that Canada was largely dependent upon Great Britain because its channels of information lie largely through the British Foreign Office and British Press agencies. French-Canadian delegates to the conference affirmed that this was particularly true for information coming from Germany and Italy.

For Economic Conference

With more than 300 delegates from Canadian universities and youth organizations present, the Congress considered the various angles of the Dominion's defense policy and the country's economic position. It was agreed that Canada should lead the way in calling a World Economic Conference to discuss the lowering of custom barriers.

Delegates, meeting for the first time in the West, went on record in favor of the repeal of all legislation that would permit the conscription of men "without the democratic consideration of our Parliament under present conditions."

French-Canadian Loyalty

The Peace Policy Commission's report said, "The large majority of the Commission, including the French-Canadian group, were in favor of conscription in the event of a direct military attack on Canadian territory."

It added: "A large majority, which did not include the French-Canadians, were in favor of conscription in the event of Canadian participation with other democratic states in defense against aggressors. . . . A small minority expressed themselves as being opposed on moral and religious grounds to conscription of manpower under any circumstances."

The report declared that a vast majority of the Commission favored conscription of wealth before conscription of man-power in event of war. It also was in favor of boycotts on all products from aggressor states.

Brooklyn Drives on Rackets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Judge George W. Martin, of the Kings County Court, who recently was acquitted by a blue ribbon jury of accepting bribes in connection with a Brooklyn racket, may soon have to face other serious charges growing out of Special Prosecutor John Harlan Amen's investigation of alleged official corruption in Brooklyn law enforcement agencies.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has requested Mr. Amen to submit to him a full report of the entire Martin proceedings, and Mr. Amen said July 6 he would make an "important statemen" in a week or so.

Following the Martin acquittal Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and various civil groups asked Governor Lehman to remove Judge Martin on the strength of allegations made during the trial rs to his financial affairs and to his appointments to lunacy commissions.

At the same time, Mr. Amen revealed that July 17 is the date set for the trial of Alexander Baldwin, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, now under indictment on charges of having accepted an $800 bribe to prevent the prosecution of Isidore Juffe in the Brooklyn fur racket.

The Baldwin trial will be followed, Mr. Amen said, by the trial of Sol Ullman, formerly New York State Assistant Attorney General, who is under indictment on charges of bribery and accepting $13,000 unlawful fees in connection with another racket.

Mr. Amen indicated that something would soon break along income tax lines, adding that he believed he had the right to prosecute any person involved in bribery who had failed to declare the bribe receipt in his income tax returns.

Mostorg's Vast Trade

MOSCOW (AP)—Approximately 250,000 customers daily pass through Moscow's state department store (Mostorg). Sales last year averaged 23,409,800 rubles monthly, approximately $11,704,900.

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Wonders of Research: Planet Shown Rotating

Pendulum that Foucault hung under high dome reproduced in Chicago —Antarctic invites.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Installation of a 65-foot Foucault pendulum at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago recalls the famous experiment performed at the Pantheon in Paris back in 1851, whereby B. L. Foucault demonstrated to the satisfaction of doubting researchers, that the earth actually rotates around an axis.

Foucault suspended his pendulum from the center of the Pantheon dome by a steel wire and on the floor beneath spread a thin layer of sand. He drew the pendulum well to one side with a fine thread and when it was fully at rest, severed the cord by burning it. The pendulum started swinging in one plane. Soon it could easily be seen that the plane of swing was moving slowly in a clockwise direction.

Foucault had reasoned correctly, that in accordance with Newton's laws of dynamics the plane in which the pendulum would swing in space could not change unless acted upon by some external force other than that of gravitation and the counteracting force at the point of support. That the plane did apparently change could only be accounted for by the fact that the earth is in rotation.

Observations then determined that in full accord with theory, the plane of swing for the pendulum would make a complete revolution in one sidereal day at either pole while at the equator it would not rotate at all.

Such is the new device at the Chicago Museum, a hollow ball weighing 350 pounds, cast of bell-metal bronze (to prevent magnetic interference) and machined by the Monarch Machine Tool Company on a new type lathe to an accuracy of one thousandth of an inch inside and out, making for perfect balance.

* * *

Polar Group Organizes

Plans for another American expedition to the Antarctic are under way, as nearly everybody knows from the $340,000 appropriation asked of Congress. But those planning the junket are as much in the dark about their ultimate destination as Congress, since difficulty is being experienced in the matter of choosing a practical place for a laboratory. A conference in Washington, to which Admiral Byrd has been invited, is scheduled soon by the Interior Department, sponsor of the project. Terrestrial magnetism, cosmic rays, and other problems on which data covering three years is desirable, will determine the where, what, and when.

* * *

Sea Birds Defended

Large greasy oil puddles are appearing more and more often on the seven seas. They are caused by oil-burning vessels throwing old oil into the sea—very much against international agreement. These deposits have meant tragedy to sea birds, since a gull or diving duck landing on such a surface gets its feathers so glued together that it becomes helpless.

In Germany the Bird Watch at Helgoland has been making an attempt to overcome the situation by having the membership, stationed at strategic points along the North Sea, report all oil spots seen. The oil is then removed immediately and captains of oil-burning vessels in the community receive a personal request to aid the Watch in the refuge work.

* * *

Bricks Looked Into

Among papers read at the annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials at Atlantic City, was a report by J. M. Hardesty, a member of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, on the disintegration of face brick by crystallization of soluble salt. Mr. Hardesty studied the brick in a building only a few years old, in order to find out why the surface exposed to the weather became porous and crumbled. The facts indicated that it was not frost, but the formation of crystals of calcium sulfate on, and just underneath, the exposed face of the bricks. During rainy seasons the bricks absorb moisture and this dissolves some of the calcium sulfate. Then in dry periods the solution moves by capillarity toward the drier, exposed face, where it becomes concentrated, because of evaporation of the water. Crystals form, and the mechanical force they exert causes a spalling off of thin flakes of the brick surface.

'It Moves'

Earth, represented by dial, changes its position hour by hour with relation to the metal ball, which is attached to a 65-foot wire and swings in constant, independent arc

Views on Labor Act Opposite At House and Senate Hearings

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP) — The Senate Labor Committee heard conflicting demands today for revision of the National Labor Relations Act and for retention of the law in its present form.

Spokesmen for independent labor organizations and an attorney for shipping interests attacked the law and its administration by the Labor Board. A representative of the National Religion and Labor Foundation defended both.

"The Act as administered by its Board stands between business and recovery," said Reginald B. Naugle of Philadelphia, President of the American Independent Unions, Inc. "Amend the Act and dismiss the NLRB, and within six months business will bring about recovery, giving employment to all who want to work on permanent jobs."

"We do not maintain the Act is perfect," replied the Rev. William B. Waltmire, Chicago Methodist pastor representing the Religion and Labor Foundation of New Haven, Conn. "But we contend it is the greatest piece of social legislation of this country."

He urged that no amendments be made until after a special commission appointed by the President from the ranks of Government experts, employers, and labor had made a two-year study of its functioning.

J. C. Nash, representing the independent gas union of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Union Gas Company, testified that his organization had a membership of about 2,000 out of 2,500 eligible production employees but had failed to obtain Board certification for collective bargaining purposes.

He contended this was due to the Board's desire to promote the enrollment of workers into the C.I.O.

Maj. L. P. McLendon of Greensboro N. C., representing the Southern Furniture Manufacturers, told the House Labor Committee that the present law gives "a grossly unfair advantage to labor unions which are under no restraint." This Committee is also studying proposed changes in the Act.

Mr. McLendon recommended an amendment withdrawing the right of collective bargaining from unions which call strikes in violation of contracts with employers

Another witness who favored changes in the law was E. H. Cooley, of Boston, representing the Massachusetts fisheries. He declared there should be legislation "to make it impossible for an innocent vessel owner to be caught and ruined by squabbles among labor unions."

Stokowski Tries Electric 'Players'

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Leopold Stokowski is experimenting with an electrically equipped orchestra with which he hopes to achieve the effect of full symphonies with a handful of musicians.

"I have such an organization," the former Director of the Philadelphia Orchestra said as he stopped here July 5 en route from Europe to Hollywood, Calif., "but it is in the process of evolution. I am not ready to announce anything definite. We hope to tour Europe."

Paul Whiteman, in a visit here several months ago, said he believed Mr. Stokowski was being wooed from the conventional concert stage by "the challenging possibilities of electrical amplification."

Mr. Whiteman said experiments he had made with his own orchestra had proved the plan was feasible. "We've found that by placing one violin near a 'mike' and six saxophones in the background you can get the effect of a thousand strings."

Three-Ring Circus of Third-Term Show

(Continued from Page 1)

concluding days of Congress depends the President's prestige in the portentous political year ahead.

Compromise Candidate

Immediately on arriving, Mr. McNutt held a press conference, and while he did not actually "announce" as a Presidential candidate, he said that friends were making efforts in his behalf, and that he believed the Democratic Party could be united.

Mr. McNutt's major problem in establishing himself as a potential compromise candidate is to conciliate the New Dealers. To that task he set himself assiduously today. He called on President Roosevelt, on Harry L. Hopkins, James A. Farley, and Henry Morgenthau, to start with.

Playing Ball

The visits to President Roosevelt and Postmaster General Farley were most significant. Mr. McNutt has long been modified anathema to both.

But at his press conference, Mr. McNutt declared: "I am loyal to the man who is my chief!" And made every effort to indicate his friendliness toward the Roosevelt group. On the other hand, along with his calls on New Dealers, he is going to see Vice-President Garner, Senator Frederick Van Nuys, and other leaders of the anti-Roosevelt faction.

Asked how his campaign was getting along, Mr. McNutt said that reports from his "friends" were "quite pleasing; yes, very satisfactory." Asked from what localities the reports were most pleasing, he said: "You'd be surprised." And so Mr. McNutt enters, under somewhat encouraging auspices, a crucial political year.

Paid a High Price

President Roosevelt won a narrow but heartening victory on the monetary bill, marred by the immense concession he had to make in writing into law for the first time a fixed rate on newly-mined domestic silver. The success, secured at such a price, indicates that future Administration victories will come high. In the early part of a President's period in office, he pays for votes with patronage; at the end the patronage is all gone, and he has to pay in other ways.

So, as the silverites got their concession, it was clearly indicated that other individuals and groups will get theirs. The next case of hold-up and reward may come in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where the 23 members are narrowly divided over the crucial arms embargo clause of the neutrality law. Half a dozen who will more than hold the balance are thoroughly "practical" politicians, and have won concessions before through long party careers. Their votes, to put it crudely and sordidly, will have to be "bought."

It is impossible to forecast confidently whether the President will emerge in another month or so from his remaining legislative hurdles as successfully as he got through the monetary muddle. If he does, his prestige will be scarred but basically intact, and he will be able to ease along through the rest of the year as noncommitally as he ran through the past six months.

Third Term Invitation?

But if the President is defeated on neutrality, his prestige will be badly hit, and he may feel it necessary to "go to the country" to protect his whole program.

The current defeats in Congress, though only partial, are plain signs of trouble ahead. They indicate that the whole New Deal may one day be the victim of reaction unless Mr. Roosevelt works skillfully to forestall it. From his point of view, therefore, defeats are challenges to more intensive efforts, and rather than making him less willing to try for a third term they make that effort imperative.

Naturally, the President is unlikely to make any third term announcement. His major interest is to protect his program by whatever means and to retain maximum authority. If he could secure the Democratic nomination of a thoroughly satisfactory New Dealer other than himself, that would probably be his most desired situation. Nomination of a conservative Democratic he would construe as defeat. On the assumption that such a Democrat would be defeated in turn by his Republican rival—one of the safest of all political assumptions, in the expert view—then the President might possibly be wiling to go into retirement for four years to re-build the liberal movement. But if those four years seemed certain to result in overthrow of much of the work of the past six years, Mr. Roosevelt would doubtless reject such a tactical withdrawal.

On his western trip, to be undertaken right after Congress adjourns, the President will of course seek to sound out opinion as to a third term, persuade the many local politicians he meets to refrain from firm commitments to other candidates, and generally build up progressive New Deal sentiment, now somewhat shattered by the Washington dogfighting.

The Garner campaign, meantime, is actively being pushed by a Texas group. Their latest effort is to send out many thousands of return postcards, asking for statements of support. They, too, are a factor to be reckoned with. But if President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner are the respective rival leaders of New Deal and orthodox Democratic groups, then there is plainly room for a compromise candidate in between. Mr. McNutt seeks to take over that role. As he said here, the Party can be united. The problem is one of dissident human beings with their prejudices and emotions. And he gave his opinion that there were no rifts in the Party that couldn't be settled at a round table. Settled, he implied, behind a compromise candidate like himself.

There are plenty of other aspirants. Among them, a relatively new star is rising, and observers are keeping their eyes on Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, an old Progressive who nevertheless was the potent leader of the fight against the Roosevelt Supreme Court bill. And so the struggle goes.

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Smith Faces More Charges Should Jail Release Come

BATON ROUGE, La., July 5 (AP) While campus friends strove futilely to raise $50,000 bail for Dr. James Monroe Smith, fresh charges struck today at the former university president's hopes for early release from jail.

District Attorney Charles A. Byrne disclosed at New Orleans that he had asked Baton Rouge authorities to turn Dr. Smith over to him, if and when the educator makes bond on charges that he stole great sums from Louisiana State University in the nine years he served as its president.

Mr. Byrne said Dr. Smith was wanted in New Orleans for alleged manipulation of loans from banks which Attorney-General David M. Ellison said amounted to $400,000.

But today District Attorney Dewey Sanchez said the prisoner had denied making such a statement, and added:

"Dr. Smith has made no statement for publication and says he will not do so until he has engaged counsel to represent him."

Beyond asserting his innocence, Dr. Smith has said nothing publicly to clarify his part in the university drama, a mystery play in which some think only the first act has been presented.

'Head, Hands and Soil' Theory; Georgia Farmer Proves It Pays

CORDELE, Ga., July 6 (AP)—Thirteen year ago, C. D. Collins was a sharecropper—farming "on halves" they call it in this part of the cotton country and clearing about $100 for an entire year of hard work.

Today Farmer Collins is a substantial citizen with a firm conviction: "The only excuse for any man remaining a sharecropper is his own shiftlessness and the general habit of spending the winter at leisure of sorts."

He had that same conviction 13 years ago when he wangled enough credit to buy 25 acres, a mule, 37 chickens and a plow and went to work for himself.

To show for that toil he now has 102 spick and span acres, an up-to-date home and supreme confidence in his theory that a man can get ahead on the soil if he uses his hands, and his head and treats his soil right.

As a sharecropper, Mr. Collins had put every bit of land he could into cotton and peanuts. But now, he's "death on soil impoverishment," goes in for cover crops instead of the fertility-depleting textile plant.

"There's not a stalk of cotton on my place . . . but I've got some mighty fine turkeys coming along. There's my big cash crop. Last year I sold $640 worth, at a net profit of $340. That beats cotton!"

As safeguard against trouble with the temperamental birds, Mr. Collins also raises hogs—markets two crops a year.

In cold cash last year he cleared $600, which didn't include food and shelter for himself, his wife, five daughters and a son. A lot of food came from his big garden, and what couldn't be eaten or sold was preserved.

All six children help on the farm, but they don't miss school, even if Mrs. Collins has to do the field chores that would conflict with classes. The Collinses have read about the statistics which say the South supplies a lot of the nation's population and the children "will all go through high school, at least."

It's a hard job, but one with much satisfaction, says the ex-sharecropper. Next year Mr. Collins thinks he'll be able to ease up a bit, hire a man to help.

Air Line Patronage Shows Big Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Approximately 19,000 revenue passengers, representing an increase of 53 per cent over June of last year, were carried last month by Eastern Air Lines, President E. V. Rickenbacker said July 3. July 4th holiday traffic has increased about 35 per cent, he added, with New York bookings gaining by 64 per cent over the same weekend of a year ago.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The City of the Four Winds

A Tale of New York One Hundred Years Ago

By Emma Gelders Sterne

Chapter One

A city waking. A small window is opened, a night cap peeps out. The round head is thrust forward like a painted ball on a stick, like a brown withered apple half roasted. It is held motionless while a watchman in the street below snuffs out a whale oil lamp and intones in a shrill, hoarse voice:

"Tuesday of an April, all's well in the Fourth Ward. Van Buren's still our President. The rain's stopped, bless the Lord."

Unconventional as is the watchman's cry, it is not half as startling as his ragamuffin garb. Knee britches, when skintight pantaloons are the universal wear, a coonskin cap with a moth-eaten, tattered scarf hanging beneath it, a swallow tail coat whose patches and tears not even the uncertain morning light can conceal. At least not from the eyes of the watcher above.

The night cap is propelled forward to a precarious angle as its owner inspects with approval the vagabond figure shuffling off toward the square. Let the bigwigs storm and the dandies write letters to the newspapers, they'll never get Constable Hays into an un-democratic, un-American brass-buttoned uniform! Let the minions of the Old World fill their streets with blue-coated policemen. Constable Hays and his patches will still be good enough for New York as long as there's a member of the Locofocos or an old soldier left to vote that way. . . .

The night cap is suddenly withdrawn, the shutter is closed again with a click. A few shadowy figures can now be discerned in the cold April dawn-light, moving hurriedly across the street, with the curious gait of roustabouts. They are making their way toward the wharfs in some haste. There's a ship to be loaded and a favorable wind for departure. They leap with high comic step over a pig, making a joke in their soft negro talk of his sudden appearance underfoot.

At the Tea Pump Well

The beast crosses laboriously to the gutter and begins to eat his way along the muddy edge of the red brick sidewalk. Wonderful animal, the pig, and yet there are some who complain of their presence, want them banished from the city's thoroughfares. But New York, priding itself on its practicality, will not part with its best scavengers.

Now the clatter of carts begins, from the river where a hundred ships are crowded, or from Chatham Square where the water casks are being filled at the Tea Pump Well, to be peddled through every ward of the city before breakfast time. Already the creaking of the pump keeps up a steady tune.

A man comes out of the door of No. 29 Chatham Street. This is the oldest and handsomest house in the block, a relic of the Dutch building days, with its tiled window sills and gabled roof set like stairs or blocks that children love to stand on end. The windows are still shuttered tight. The man comes down the steps very quietly, a leather bucket in each hand. His night cap gone, his face looks smaller, more wrinkled than ever. He has on a three-cornered hat and medals glittering on his coat. Corporal Martin, Revolutionary hero, still in full regalia after sixty years!

The opening of the door at this moment and the emergence of a streak of bright blue jacket and a pair of gangling broadcloth legs that flashed past, took the stairs in two jumps with a "your pardon, Mr. Martin" trailing like an echo behind—the emergence, in short, of a boy—interrupted the habitual flow of the old man's grumbling, turned it indeed with some abruptness into new and less pleasant paths, because the boy was a reminder of his father and he was a reminder of the projected, threatening, ominous, imminent Waterworks, whose coming would mean the destruction of Corporal Martin's occupation, his social life, the very center of his existence: the Tea Pump Well.

"When the Croton Dam is finished and the water piped right in to your door," Mr. Post had said, on one of his visits home, "when the water-works is a reality, you can throw those leather buckets away and take a rest."

But not to have to fetch water would mean not to mingle with all the world in the fine confusion about the Well, to hear no noise or gossip, to feel none of the swirling vigor of city life. New York without the Tea Pump Well! The thing was unthinkable.

A Pirate in Person

If he had given any thought to it, young Jonathan Post himself would have been unwilling to picture New York without the Tea Pump Well because that was where he could find his friend Paul most conveniently. Paul lived in a ramshackle little wooden house on Pearl Street with a large family of sisters and brothers and fetching the water was his particular household chore. When Jonathan came in sight of the pump now he stopped abruptly. He had caught sight of Paul's stubby figure leaning against the pump house. There was no longer any need for haste, and Jonathan instinctively felt that the news about Captain Jones would lose nothing by being told with apparent unconcern.

Zachary Humphries Jones was the ornament of the block. In fact, you would have had to go far over the town to find a figure who could rival him in universal admiration. He was a pirate, retired, it is true, and this was unfortunate from Jonathan's point of view. He would have preferred to see the Captain in seagoing boots and gold earrings and a scarlet sash, instead of in the white, stiff-starched chokers, the pearl broadcloth pantaloons, the correct waistcoats so admired by his fellow boarders at Mrs. Martin's house.

Breathtaking News

"Ho! Johnny!" Paul had seen him then. Jonathan waved pensively and continued to approach at an even pace.

"You know the railroad?" This was merely a prologue, a rhetorical question Paul didn't bother to answer. Everybody knew the two pairs of iron plated railway tracks that went in a more or less northerly direction from the City Hall Park at the beginning of Chatham Street, past the Bowery up to the end of the city at Fourteenth Street and thence through wild country under enormous tunnels and over bridges, all the way up to the village of Harlem at the extreme point of the island. Horse-drawn brigades of coaches had made the trip along the tracks in dashing fashion every Monday and Wednesday for several years. Then the owners of the road, a year or so ago, had bought a locomotive engine run by steam and attached two coaches to it and run it with some success until flying sparks had caught the wooden rails afire. After that, for a few months, the horses had been brought back again. During the winter just past the train had run with a good deal of irregularity and nobody along the line know wether to expect the clatter of horses or a cloud of hissing steam.

"You know the railroad? They've got a new engine, 20 feet long with smoke stack shaped like a funnel and it's named the 'Americus.'"

"Pooh," Paul was unimpressed. "My father says steam engines are not going to amount to much."

"The Americus is going to make the trip to Harlem and return every single day. They've got a broadside printed."

"Anybody can print. . . ." Paul took his turn at the pump and began to fill his bucket to show his unconcern.

But Jonathan had not finished. "The Captain is going to run her." They never called him anything but just "The Captain."

"The Captain?" Nobody had thought of Captain Jones doing anything . . . after all when a pirate retired . . . but here was something eminently suitable, adventurous, romantic.

"When does he begin? Who told you? What did you say the engine's name was?" The whole affair had suddenly assumed a great importance.

But Jonathan had told all he knew and quite enough for one day. Paul picked up his bucket and started for home. After a few half-hearted twirls of his top, Johnny made his way down Chatham Street again.

When Jonathan opened the door he could hear the breakfast bell being rung. The company was all assembled, Mr. Green standing against the mantle with his chin buried in his collar and a frown on his face; the elegant and slender Mr. Rollins, with Mrs. Rollins and the twins; Sir Cedric Hocking with his mustaches not yet waxed and his house slippers flapping; Captain Jones, in pearly gray broadcloth and a waistcoat of canary yellow, gravely discussing with Mrs. Post the formation of a committee for the improvement of something or other.

Mrs. Martin, however, could be trusted not to let the occasion pass without recognition.

"Gentlemen and ladies, I have a few changes to make in the seating arrangements. Dear Sir Cedric, you are to sit next to me on the other side—quite as comfortable, I assure you, as your former place and in view of the signal honor that has been done one of our number, chosen as he is to direct the destinies—boldly to guide the chariot of progress—to take up duties which will bring honor to New York—it is only right that Captain Jones, commander of the railroad train Americus, be accorded the seat at the head of my table!"

"I'm sure," she added coyly, "this will meet with general approval."

There might have been an uncomfortable moment at the table had not Captain Jones gracefully turned attention from himself to that upon which they could all unite. He rose and, reaching for his water glass, proposed a toast in that.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "I give you Mrs. Martin's flapjacks, and her whortleberry jam!"

(To be continued next Thursday)

Drawn by Marc Simont

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the Captain, "I give you Mrs. Martin's flapjacks and her whortleberry jam!"

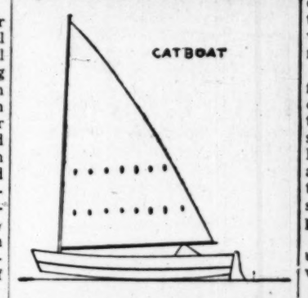
Skippers All

Speaking of Rigs—

By Arthur H. Baldwin

Let's look into them now. And by rig, you know, we mean the arrangement of the mast and sails.

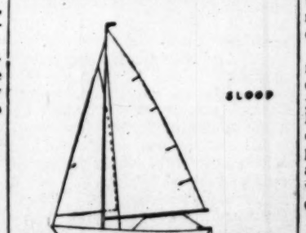
There are two, only, among most small craft. They are the cat and the sloop, the cat comes first because of its simplicity. This rig consists of a single sail, therefore its use today is confined almost entirely to boats of twelve feet and under. With it the mast is stepped far forward in the boat. If a gaff is used, the mast need not be



stayed. With a Marconi shaped sail, standing rigging is necessary.

Contrary to popular belief, a catboat is not the easiest boat in the world to handle. This is because the one large sail sometimes wants to take charge when you are running before the wind. Then a catboat has what is known as a hard weather helm. However, in a small boat this is no great disadvantage. If you wish to put a simple rig in your little boat, by all means choose a cat.

On the other hand the sloop rig consists of two sails, the forward one being the jib, and the after one the mainsail. With all sloops, standing rigging is necessary. On each side of the mast are the



shrouds, and forward, running down to the deck near the bow, is the jibstay.

Nearly all of the one design racing boats today are sloops. And, all in all, for most boats under twenty feet long, it is the best arrangement of canvas yet devised.

A Sloop Has Points

A sloop points well up into the wind. She is easy to handle off the wind. And with a Marconi mainsail all sail is inboard and consequently easy to shorten, or reef. To be altogether modern your boat should have an overlapping jib, that is to say, a jib that reaches aft of the mast. A big jib or genoa adds knots to your speed.

Now, every once in a while you see a trick boat, a boat, in other words, that is different. But this may mean, not that she is a trick boat, but that she is away from her home waters. Which is only another way of saying that all boats are not practical for all waters.

What boats, then, are best for what waters?

As a matter of fact, fellows, that's a difficult question. Quite often you can best answer it yourself by looking in your own locality and seeing what types of boats are being used there. However, if you want some general rules, here they are.

Start considering the hull first. A flat bottomed boat of almost any type will serve you well in a pond or small lake. She may even be an open boat if the water seldom becomes rough. But, you will need a good centerboard, and use one of the swivel type. The dagger type of centerboard raises havoc with your boat when there are rocks around.

On the other hand don't use a flat bottomed boat in open water, especially a flat bottomed boat that is not decked. On the broader stretches, where seas are fairly large, you should always choose a vee bottomed or round bottomed ship. Be sure your boat is staunch too, and that she has plenty of freeboard.

And above all, don't attempt to use a deep draught boat in shoal water.

Three Ways of Getting a Boat

And the same holds true of rigs. Don't try to put a sloop rig on an eight footer, the jib will be so small that a half grown shrimp might swallow it. Make her a catboat and enjoy the simplicity. But for boats over twelve feet in length it is best to use the sloop arrangement regardless of whether you intend to sail inland or on the coast, in shallow water or in deep. A small sloop is grand training for a larger one, providing of course, you have even the smaller one.

If you haven't a boat, there are three ways you may get one. No—not beg, borrow or steal; but buy one, or build one or rent one.

To rent, place an advertisement in the local paper near where you expect to use the boat, or better yet make a trip to the boat yards. Rentals for boats vary, depending on the boat, the locality, or the person renting. But in few cases are they truly high. A little extra work some winter would certainly cover two weeks afloat.

Buying a boat, especially a new one, naturally entails more expense. However I know of some 16½-foot vee bottomed racers that can be bought (with all the fixin's) for quite a bit less than $300.00. And used ones are much less than that. There are 12½-foot sloops built by fine builders that cost less than $50.00. And these are brand new boats also!

While, always, there is the opportunity to build a boat yourself. In this field you have two alternatives. You may either buy the plans and work up your boat from scratch, or you may buy your materials knock-down. The knock-down method is the easiest. The plan method the cheapest. I know of some boys who have managed to start sailing on about $35.00 in that way. Their boats were not beautiful, but they were serviceable—and they sailed.

What About Safety?

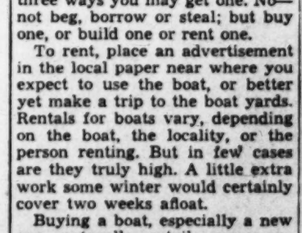
And some of you other boys are sailing also. Listen, fellows, how about blunders? Have you made any yet? I remember when I did once. I was letting the anchor go. It caught in a sweater I was wearing, and there we were—anchor and I—dropping pleasantly down through fathoms and fathoms of green, unbreathable water. Well, finally I shook myself free, of course, and popped to the surface redder than the water was green. And I can still smell that good old air! After that I was more careful when I let go the anchor.

It is just such small carelessnesses that cause most accidents, however. And just such happenings that cause people to set up safety rules. We have them ashore. We have them at sea. And everyone, no matter who he may be, should, indeed must, observe them, if he is to save himself trouble.

This observation holds true of the sea-going rules especially, because sailing, like all boating, can be dangerous. Water is grand stuff to swim in and fine to sail on too. Boats are harmless enough when we use them correctly.

All would-be sailors should know a few safety rules and we shall give them in our next article.

(This is the second article in this series on sailing. The third will be published on this page next Thursday.)



Make the Camp Kitchen Handier

By a Vermont Camper

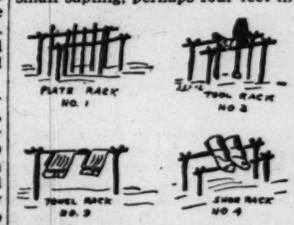
Camping is always a challenge. And a goodly portion of that challenge is to make yourself comfortable; dry when the rain is falling, for instance, and warm when the whole world seems determined to make you shiver.

But another part of the challenge comes from the camp kitchen. "Can't I make this place handier?" wails the typical camp cook.

The answer is—of course you can. A little ingenuity and it can be accomplished with ease. All you will need beside that is a pocket knife and some very simple materials. Look at the small structures in the illustrations. They were all made with twigs and a knife.

The Number 1 sample of "twigmanship" is a drying rack for your plates and dishes. Number 2 is a spot where you can store your small tools. Number 3 is a place to hang your towels where they may dry completely. And Number 4 is a rack to warm up damp shoes. All of these articles are amazingly easy to make and are just as useful as they are easy.

Then there is the "Christmas tree" utensil holder. Place such a contrivance near your fire and you are equipped with a complete pots-and-pans service. As you can see, the way to make it is to cut a small sapling, perhaps four feet in



height. Lop off the top, and thin the branches. Cut the branches that you retain about six inches from the trunk. Plant the tree, and there you are.

Try a Rustic Table

Sooner or later, too, you will probably have a yearning for a suitable table. A log, of course, may be used if it is leveled off on top. Even a pile of flat stones will serve. But in each of these cases you must still squat on the damp ground, and sometimes that ground is damp!

So try fashioning a true rustic table, with benches, and see if that is not an improvement.

To make the table, select the legs first. Cut each one off at the same distance from the bench crotch. Then split the top and insert your crosspiece into the split, lashing it in securely. You will find it necessary to bind the bench crosspieces to the legs also, if you

wish a steady table. Then stand the two ends up. Lash the outer table pieces lengthwise, and the rest is simple. But be sure to use the small crotches on the end of the benches, or you will surely receive your next meal on the outside of your lap.

So much for the so-called gadgets. Here are two items that actually are essentials. One is a refrigerator to care for your perishable foods. The other is a method of storing the remaining foodstuffs in safety.

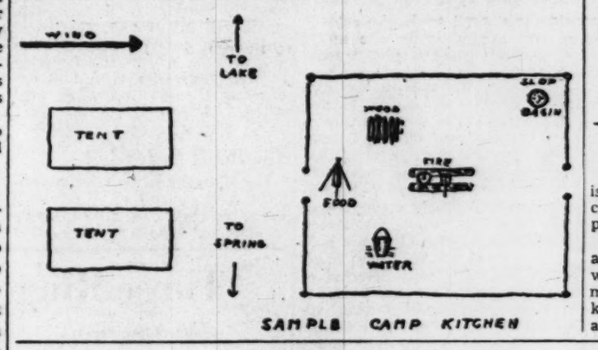
Storing Your Food

The simplest type of refrigerator is merely a hole in the ground. When the hole is lined with stones and furnished with a thick covering of leaves it will make quite a passable cellar. All foods that are stored in it, however, should be first placed in a covered pan.

All other provisions should be stored up off the ground and in the kitchen itself if possible. Place your foodstuffs in a knapsack and hang that knapsack on a tripod, unless a tree is handy. Or use a duffle bag on the tripod. The difficulty with a duffle bag, however, is that to open it each time you desire some food, you must take it down. To overcome that disadvantage, some young friends of mine designed a special bag. They took an old bag and carved a sort of window or door in the side. When not in use the flap over this opening is tightly buttoned down. But whenever a meal is being prepared, the flap

is left open, and, with the tripod close to the fire, even the salt and pepper is available.

So, camper, use your ingenuity and your penknife, and once in a while your ax, and you will find many ways of making your camp kitchen as serviceable as the one at home.



Let's Compete Again

Girls and boys who read The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one for the best letter or essay chosen from those sent in by girls and boys from 15 to 17 years of age; one for the best submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 14 years of age and one for the best sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet. Manuscripts submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years old should be from 200 to 300 words. Those submitted by children under 12 years old should be from 150 to 200 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month will be considered as entries for the month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

A three-cent commemorative stamp will be issued by the United States in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal which is to be celebrated August 15. The new stamp, printed in purple ink, will be 84-100 by 1-44-100 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally. The design will show the framed portraits of President Theodore Roosevelt at the left and General George W. Goethals at the right, with a reproduction of a steamship passing through the Gaillard Cut in the center of the stamp.

The stamp will be first placed on sale on August 15, 1939, at the Navy Mail Post Office on the "U. S. S. Charleston" which will be in the Canal Zone on the anniversary date. The new stamp will be available at other United States post offices on August 16 or as soon thereafter as distribution of the stamps can be made.

First Day Covers

Persons desiring First Day cancellations of the new stamp may send any desired number of addressed covers, with a cash or postal money order remittance to cover only the cost of the stamps required for affixing. Postage stamps will positively not be accepted in payment. Each cover should bear a pencil endorsement in the upper right corner to show the number of stamps to be attached thereto.

The envelope or package containing the covers must be plainly addressed to:

Navy Mail Clerk, U. S. S. Charleston, care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y. (First Day Covers).

These covers must reach the New York post office before August 1, 1939. Requests for unusual or uncancelled stamps must not be sent to the Navy Mail Clerk.

To signalize the same event and also the tenth anniversary of air mail service to and from the Canal Zone, a series of mail and postage stamps will be issued for the zone.

Stamps of Other Lands

Bulgaria is issuing this month, a set of stamps commemorating the Ninth Gymnastic Congress. These stamps will be sold at a small premium over face value, the surtax to be used for the erection of a stadium, and to help defray the expenses of the Congress.

Cameroons, a mandated French territory on the west coast of Africa, has a new set of pictorial stamps of values ranging from the 2c. value to the 20 franc value. There are four different designs shown in the set, one of which shows the head of a native belle, another the great Falls of the Banyo, a third a family of African elephants standing in a lightly wooded area. A fourth shows a native standing in his dugout or canoe using a long pole to propel the canoe along.

Ecuador has finally issued the Golden Gate International Exposition stamps promised some time ago. The postage stamp set pictures a view of the Mission Delores in San Francisco and the airmail set pictures the Golden Gate bridge with a snow-capped peak in the background.

France has issued the Iris type of stamp which is to replace the well known Peace type. The design of the stamp shows a bust of Iris, mythical messenger of the gods, holding aloft a torch. France has also issued a commemorative stamp in honor of the fourteenth centenary of the French theologian and historian, Gregoire de Tours (539-594).

Indo-China has four new stamps commemorating the Golden Gate International Exposition, the design of each showing a native pagoda.

Lithuania has issued a set of three semipostal stamps to commemorate the International European Basketball Competition which was held at Kaunas from May 21-28. The 15s. plus 10s. value shows a player throwing a goal from under the basket. The 30s. plus 15s. shows a player blocking a throw from near the basket, and the 60s plus 40s. pictures the flags of the competing nations in a double arc of ribbons and within the arc is shown a basket, a ball and a player's hand.

Roumania has commemorated the writer Eminescu (1850-1889) with two stamps, each of which pictures the writer at a different age.

Western Samoa is to issue a series of four stamps during August to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of New Zealand's control of the mandated territory. The 1d. value will show a typical Samoan village; the 1½d., a map of the territory; the 2½d., a Samoan siva or dance where the performers are seated, and the 7d., a portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson, beloved by all Samoans and who spent his last years on the island.

Trips on a Home-Made Bike

News has leaked out of a 19-year-old Scout Troop Leader, Bill Moncur, of Thorpedale, Gippeland, Victoria, who, in order to attend the recent Australian Jamboree at Sydney, cycled there and back from his home—a distance of 620 miles each way. He carried all his kit with him, including his Scout staff, blankets, and most of his food, and covered the distance in six days. On his return he was held up for two days by bush fires, and was finally forced to make his way over roads blocked with fallen trees.

The bicycle on which Bill did this trip was home-made, having been built from parts taken from three old machines. He rides this bicycle 50 miles and back every week so as to attend the weekly Troop meetings.

Moonlight Symphony

Tonight, the moonlight
Is playing
Sparkling, shimmery
Arpeggios
On the river.

ROSE SAFFRON

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JULY 25TH TO AUGUST 23RD
300-mile adventure trip through the Maine Woods. Canoeing, Camping and Wild-game Photography. Excellent Trout Fishing.
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Transjordan Treads Threshold Of Door to Self-Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Transjordan, the semi-desert country through which —6,000 years ago—the Children of Israel, after escaping from servitude in Egypt, entered the Promised Land of Palestine, is taking a big step toward national freedom

The British Government in an official Colonial Office statement says it has agreed to arrangements intended to "contribute effectively to the further progress of Transjordan toward the goal of full independence."

At present Transjordan, stands halfway between tutelage and liberty. Part of the Turkisn Empire before the World War, it and its 300,000 Arab inhabitants passed under British administration as a mandated territory after peace had been restored.

Since then it has been gradually learning how to govern itself. In 1921 it was constituted into a separate Emirate under Abdullah Ibn Hussein, second son of the then King Hussein of Hejaz. This ruler has since acted under the guidance of the British High Commission of Palestine as represented by an officer stationed at Ammon, a city of 12,000 inhabitants among whom the Emir ordinarily resides. In 1929 a legislative council of six officials and 16 elected members was set up by the British authorities to advise the Emir.

The step now decided upon in Whitehall is to supplant this council by a Cabinet directly responsible to the Emir who is also to be allowed for the first time to raise a military force of his own and to send consular representatives to neighboring Arab countries. This means that he is to become a potentate with responsibilities extending beyond the borders of his own State.

© Keystone; Drawn by S. B. Reeve

Emir Abdullah

(Lower) Map of Transjordan

Brought Before London Conference

Negotiations for these changes were conducted during recent conferences held in London on Palestine, the Emir being represented by his chief Minister, Taufiq Pasha Abul-Huda, who co-operated helpfully with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Colonial Minister, in endeavoring to effect a compromise between conflicting Arab-Jewish interests in Palestine.

Ammon, Capital of Transjordan, is some 70 miles from Jerusalem. It can be reached in a few hours by automobile from that city over a mountain road with many hairpin bends. This road plunges into the deep valley of the Jordan, 800 feet below sea level, thereafter traversing a bridge over this small but historic river and climbing on the other side into open rolling country 3,000 feet in elevation.

Here there is a large area of cultivation, wide stretches of fertile wheat and barley fields and pasture sloping gradually eastward into the barren deserts of Syria and Iraq. Sheep, goats, camels, and donkeys are plentiful. Black goat's-hair tents of nomad Bedouin shepherds dot the landscape. From among groves of pink-flowering oleanders on the way, one may look back over wonderful scenery with the Dead Sea shining, a blue mirror in a dark frame of rocks, nearly 4,000 feet beneath one, the hills of Judea forming a picturesque background further to the west.

Ammon itself is a typical oriental city with busy bazaars and considerable Arab trade. Automobiles and camels jostle one another beneath green poplar trees shading some of the still well-preserved ruins which tell of a stately past in which Ammon was an important fortress of the ancient Roman Empire.

Benefited by Rail Line

Southward, Transjordan marches with Saudi Arabia. It has an outlet to the Red Sea at Akaba, but elsewhere it is completely land-locked. The River Jordan separates it from Palestine on the west. French Syria and Iraq hem it in respectively to the north and east. Its chief amenity is the Damascus-Medina railway which traverses the greater part of its length.

Transjordan, as Palestine's closest neighbor and hinterland, is an important factor in the future of the Jews, if only as affording an area of possible eventual expansion for that people.

The recognition by Britain of its partial independence at a moment when similar development is under consideration for Palestine, emphasizes the nature of the policy to which the United Kingdom has committed itself throughout the East. It is a policy, already illustrated in Ceylon and Iraq, directed to helping not yet fully developed races to manage their own affairs so far as this can be made compatible with the preservation of reasonably settled conditions. How soon Transjordan will be able to do without British tutelage and walk completely by itself may not yet be certain. To what extent, too, the establishment of federal links between itself and neighboring Moslem states may prove feasible as a development in this upward growth, has also to be discovered in the slow processes of actuality.

All that is now clear is that these processes are moving and that their direction is toward increased national freedom.

Trade Rebuilding Of Newfoundland Covered in Plan

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, July 6 (CP) — An elaborate reconstruction program for Newfoundland was announced recently by Finance Commissioner John H. Penson in his budget address before the Board of Trade, forecasting the greatest expenditure in the island's history.

Plans for agricultural development, land settlement, road and bridge work, development of fisheries, public health, education, and the encouragement of new industries were outlined by the British representative in the Commission Government, which has administered Newfoundland's affairs since it reverted from Dominion to colony status in 1933.

Describing these contemplated steps as a rehabilitation program of an extensive nature, Commissioner Penson declared it was intended that they should not hold for only one year, but should be continuous.

Heaviest expenditure is planned for road and bridge work. The $1,608,250 spent in this way will help facilitate industrial development, Mr. Penson said.

Other items included agricultural development, $986,000; land settlement, $125,500; guaranteeing fish prices and producers, $650,000; encouragement of new industries $200,000; assistance to manufacture of herring meal and oil, $220,000; a fishery development scheme, $315,000.

Included also was an initial grant of $50,000 for the establisnment of a defense unit based on the British Territorial Army model.

The Finance Commissioner forecast improvement in Newfoundland's important forest industry. He estimated that it would employ 6,300 workers during the current year, twice the number of last year, and expected to cut the double to 400,000 cords.

Spending of $17,116,900 in the coming fiscal year was anticipated. Current revenue for the forthcoming period was estimated at $11,381,700, with the Colony banking on aid from Great Britain to make up the deficit.

For the next year, the Government plans to bolster its revenues by higher taxation—first increases since the Commission took office. Excise taxes on Newfoundland-made beer, cigarettes, and tobacco are boosted.

The Commission has provided that the increases will not be passed on to the consumer. In the Commissioners' view present profits of companies warrant the increases.

From the United Kingdom Government, to help make up the deficit, the Government expects to receive £1,150,000.

Lindbergh and Hughes Meet at Aircraft Plant

SEATTLE (AP)—Two famed American airmen, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Howard Hughes, met July 5 at a Boeing Aircraft Company plant after arriving in separate flights.

Colonel Lindbergh arrived last night on a nation-wide inspection tour.

Mr. Hughes, holder of the around-the-world flight speed record, is here to look over a "stratoliner" which has been equipped with extra fuel tanks.

Colonel Lindbergh inspected the Boeing plant where "flying fortress" bombers are rolling off an assembly line.

French Ties Strengthened

Wide World

Colonial Royalty Visits France

Emperor Bao Dai of Indo-China is pictured with Empress Nam Phuong and their children, Crown Prince Bao Long and Princess Phuong, in the park at Thoreno Castle, Cannes. The royal family of the French possession are vacationing at the resort.

Lebrun Can't Use Livestock; Andorra Pays Tribute in Cash

PERPIGNAN, France, July 6 (AP)—Elders of tiny Andorra came out of their mountain fastnesses today to pay their traditional tribute to Albert Lebrun, President of France and as such a co-prince of Andorra. The Spanish Bishop of Urgel is the other co-prince.

The tribute, paid once every two years since 1278, consisted under old laws of two of all types of livestock raised in the 191-square-mile country.

This time, however, the elders paid their tribute in the cash equivalent of the old price for two horses two pigs, two bulls, and two goats, since M. Lebrun had signified he did not know what to do with the livestock.

The tribute today amounted to 1,960 francs (about $49) and was handed over to Raoul Didkowski, lower Pyrenees Prefect, as M. Lebrun's representative.

Tasmania Is on a Tiger Hunt, Or Is It a Wolf or Kangaroo?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EMU BAY, Tasmania—Tasmania is seeking the last of its tigers in the mountainous country on the west coast of this island.

The Tasmanian tiger is not really a tiger; it is called more accurately the "marsupial wolf," and that is how the present expedition terms it.

The name tiger comes from the dark, vertical stripes on the body of the animal, which is unrelated to the Indian tiger and indeed is said to have no close relatives in any part of the world. Its wolf-like head and mouth resemble those of true wolves, but there even that likeness ceases. It is, for instance, a marsupial; that is to say, it possesses a pouch in which it carries its young, but even the pouch is different from those of other marsupials—it faces backwards.

Last year a move began to search the area to which the wolf has retreated and make a census of it. The final object is to preserve it from extinction, for the animal has now become so rare that many zoos have been trying for years to obtain a specimen. The Tasmanian Government has supported the plan, and experts have been appointed to the expedition from other States, in which zoological societies have voted funds to aid the search. The census is expected to lead to plans for protection of the wolf.

The "tiger" retreated to its present rugged fastnesses after being forced out by settlers, harried by dogs, and made the victim of organized hunts. It formerly lived on the main Australian continent, and fossil remains found in caves, especially in New South Wales, indicate it was present in some numbers. Its disappearance from the mainland is dated around the time of arrival of the dingo or native dog.

The expedition which has been seeking it in Tasmania has traveled through country among the wildest and least visited in any part of Australia.

Two Glider Pilots Win World Award For Height and Distance in Flight

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 6 (AP)—Two of the nation's crack motorless plane flyers are eligible today for the coveted international "Golden C" rating for glider pilots.

Officials of the national soaring contests announced that calibrations of the barograph of John Robinson of San Diego, Calif., showed he soared to 11,000 feet above his point of release (from a towing airplane) on an altitude flight here on July 4.

Chester J. Decker of Glen Rock, N. J., 1936 national champion, reached 10,000 feet above his point of release on a soaring jaunt to Schenectady, N. Y., also on July 4.

Mr. Decker flew 233 miles to Atlantic City, N. J., last Saturday, the longest flight of the current meet, which ends next Sunday. Mr. Robinson chalked up a 205-mile flight earlier this summer from Wichita Falls, Tex., to Buffalo, Okla.

Qualifications for the Golden C rating, award of the International Commission for the Study of Soaring, are: altitude of at least 9,820 feet above point of release and a distance flight of at least 186 4 miles.

The only other American pilot with a Golden C rating is Lieut. Robert M. Stanley, naval aviation cadet of Pensacola, Fla.

Dr. Karl O. Lange, a contest official, announced after preliminary barograph calibrations that Lewin B. Barringer of Orange, N. J., set a new unofficial altitude record for two-place gliders Tuesday when he soared to 6,710 feet above his point of release in a plane carrying William Rodenburg of Brooklyn, N. Y. He spiralled in a cloud for 13 minutes to gain his maximum altitude.

The standing two-place ship altitude record was set here during the 1936 contests by Alberta C. Slatter of Los Angeles, Calif., who climbed with a passenger to 5,800 feet above point of release.

Gliding conditions were poor yesterday and only short flights were made.

Army Plane Bids Range to $2,150,000

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—Bids have been opened here for United States Army Air Corps planes ranging in price from $2,150,000 to a low of $949.

Wright Field officers said three aircraft companies entered the competition for four-engine bombers and 11 concerns bid for primary trainers for student pilots. Bids will be forwarded to Washington for approval.

Prices for the four-engined bombers ranged from $2,150,000 for one plane for $410,000 in lots of 50. Bids as low as $949 were entered in the primary trainer class for a plane without engine in lots of 300 while complete ships ranged around $5,500.

Four manufacturers submitted estimates for two-engine bombers. Bids for other types will be submitted through July 8.

The contracts will be a part of the defense program which calls for delivery of nearly 2,500 planes in the next two years.

Tirol Plan for Other Minorities?

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 6—A German-Italian agreement for making the Brenner Pass Italy's ethnographical, as well as political, frontier, through removal of the German-speaking population in South Tirol, is now accepted in well-informed circles here as definite a fact and an extremely important development, despite the absence of official confirmation.

The problem of the German-speaking minority in South Tirol has always seemed a possible cause of trouble between the two Axis powers, especially since it was the outstanding instance of the presence of Germans outside the Third Reich who, according to the National Socialist foreign political program, should have been within it. Moreover, the Italianization of the German minority there was a common accusation even among party leaders, who, however, always replied confidently that they felt sure that Reichsführer Hitler would act rightly at the right time.

It now seems clear that the solution adopted is that of giving to this German minority an opportunity to opt for the Reich, or for those who do not wish it, to transfer to South Italy, so that South Tirol—the Alto Adige—will really become Italian.

Large Transfer to Austria

Already, according to reliable reports from South Tirol, more than 5,000 Germans have been or are being transferred into the neighboring Province of Carinthia in Austria. This is understood to have followed a meeting between German consular officials and representatives of South Tirol Germans when the latter were informed that Germans of the Province of Bolzano — Bozen — must either emigrate to the Reich or remove to South Italy.

In South Tirol, according to official statistics, there are more than 200,000 German-speaking Italians and 10,000 foreigners, a majority of whom are German, and their transfer is certainly important for Italian internal consolidation and therefore for its defense. To what extent compulsion, direct or indirect, will be brought to bear upon those Germans who may not want to join the Reich is not clear. These South Tirol Germans, it should be remembered, have never been part of Germany, being Austrians until the peace of St. Germain handed them over to Italy.

Important as Precedent

This new German-Italian agreement, which, it is understood, was laid down in principle when the Reich Foreign Minister, Joaquin von Ribbentrop, and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy drew up the German-Italian military pact at Milan some weeks ago, is significant as being an important precedent. It is true that a similar transfer of Greeks from Asia Minor into Greece resulted from the Turko-Greek war, but here is one of the rare occasions in modern times when it is being done by voluntary agreement between two Governments.

According to the letter of the German statement after the Munich agreement last September the Czechs in Sudetenland should have received the right to opt for the then existing Czechoslovakia, and the Germans from that Republic to opt for the Reich, but nothing came of this in practice because it did not suit National Socialist policy.

Now, however, as between Germany and Italy the transfer principle is to be openly applied and "blut und boden"—blood and soil—has so far been disregarded that a separation of blood and soil is conceded. Here is fulfillment of Herr Hitler's statement made three times that the Italo-German frontier was a "frontier created by nature that cannot be touched."

Equitable Hearing Required

Many Germans already have been quick to realize that a solution of a number of European problems arising from the present over-accentuated nationalism might well be found along these lines, provided the Reich's concern was a genuine European peace in which the "just claims" of another party to the issue received as considerate a hearing as its own.

For example, provided the Reich's interests over Danzig were only ethnographical and its only desire to link East Prusia with the rest of the Reich, and there was no question of hegemony in the Baltic, then why shouldn't a surrender of Danzig and part of the Polish Corridor by Poland find compensation in an outlet to the sea for Poland in Memelland and part of the Baltic coastline of East Prussia through transfer of the populations?

Obviously if logic and a desire for peaceful neighborliness were to prevail, the South Tyrol solution, though by no means ideal, could be applied to the German-Polish issue also. Though a relic of medieval days and a sad confession of racial intolerance in twentieth century Europe, such method, it is held, would certainly be better than war.

Other Areas Available

It needs little imagination to see also the application of this method to the presence of irritating German minorities in other European countries also. Examples that might be quoted are Eupen and Malmédy, a small territory which Germany lost to Belgium at Versailles; the problem of that part of Schleswig-Holstein which Denmark obtained from Germany after 1918, or such an issue at that of the district of West Hungary around Sopron—Ödenburg—which Germany wants from Hungary, though its population is Hungarian. There is also a large German minority within Hungary itself, as well as straggling German minorities in various countries in East Central and Southeast Europe.

Since the Reich has a shortage of labor, the return of such labor together with the joy in welcoming back their own kith and kin should enable National Socialists to see much in this new development. But in any case it will certainly give rise to much thinking abroad and illustrates clearly the fact that "Blut und Boden" need not necessarily stand in the way of European peace if the Reich so desires.

Nobile Visits U. S. To Teach Aviation

NEW YORK (AP)—Gen. Umberto Nobile, commander of the dirigible Italia on its attempted polar cruise in 1928, arrived here on the Conte di Savoia, to teach aviation and engineering at the Lewis Holy Name School of Aeronautics at Lockport, Ill. He noted that he had come for an "indefinite stay." It is his first visit to the United States since the Italia disaster, which resulted fatally to Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, in an airplane search for survivors of the wrecked dirigible.

"I still believe in dirigibles," he said, "and if Zeppelins could be supplied with non-combustible helium instead of hydrogen, they could supply an efficient commercial service between Europe and America."

(The United States Government controls the world's supply of helium.)

General Nobile explained that he had turned his interest to planes "as Italy now has no airships."

Separate Patents Court Urged by Patents Chief

WASHINGTON (AP)—Contending that inventors were at the mercy of "mighty and ruthless corporations," Conway Coe, Commissioner of Patents, urged the Senate Patents Committee July 5 to establish a separate Federal Court of Patent Appeals that would centralize and co-ordinate litigation now contested in 10 circuits.

Mr. Coe testified that at present the "poor inventor" was "not now fully safeguarded" by a Federal patent because of the expense of defending his exclusive rights in the courts.

William N. Cromwell, representing the Chicago Patent Law Association, opposed the bill, expressing doubt that a single court would speed up settlement of cases. He added there was danger that such a tribunal would build up a fixed attitude which would unconsciously influence its decisions.

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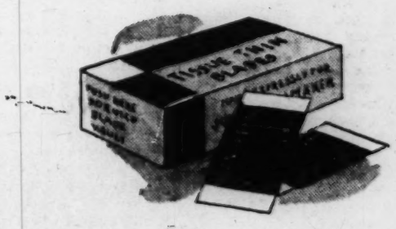

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The Home Forum

The Street of the Potters

MACEDONIA AT EVENING. Mountains sharp against a clear summer sunset and, beside them, lower hills from the summits of which the tellers of the day's news stand and cry over the still valleys, so that other tellers may hear them and sing out events over a whole country. A shepherd sitting on a rock, drawing music from a wooden pipe sprayed with burned patterns. Bells tinkling in the mountains; the rush of streams over stones, and eagle wings flapping high over the peaks. A lake like green glass from which grow pollard stumps and emerald reeds, and beside the lake the hill-village where the Street of the Potters lies, twenty feet above the waterside.

* * *

Sunset was like a purple bruise over the hills when we found the Street of the Potters. We had come to the village in the late afternoon and decided to stay there for the night, as the view of the glass-green water and the peaks was hard to resist. Our landlady informed us that this Street of the Potters was well worth seeing, for much of the most famous modern Greek pottery and glazed ware was made there.

The street was winding and narrow, half Eastern in appearance, white walls and tiny courtyards lying under the shadows of the trees. Down the street were driven goats from the hills, turkeys strutted proudly, and there were donkeys, panniered and patient, the whole pervaded by a strong smell of clay and garlic. If you can imagine the blending of these two, then the atmosphere of the Street of the Potters is yours for the asking.

Outside each shell of a house, which comprised a workshop and residence, lay piled-up pottery—rough jugs for peasants' use, made of red clay; delicately turned vases for rich people; bowls and basins, cups and urns, red, green, gold, and plain in color. Then ornaments, glazed so that they shone with bright sheen; and an old woman who, in addition to her potter's trade, made gew-gaws of golden filigree and peppered them with little gay stones which were far more pretty than precious.

* * *

And because, first and foremost, comes music to the hill people of Macedonia, there was continual chanting in the street. Even the old woman sang as she worked at her wheel. The potting-room was earthen and wet with the water used. Damp dripped from the walls and from the ceiling itself. The stone floor was slippery with fragments of wet clay that had fallen there. The wheel spun, and the hand, that looked like brittle bunches of sticks, lay over the whirling clay so that the water flew and the lines of the urn took shape.

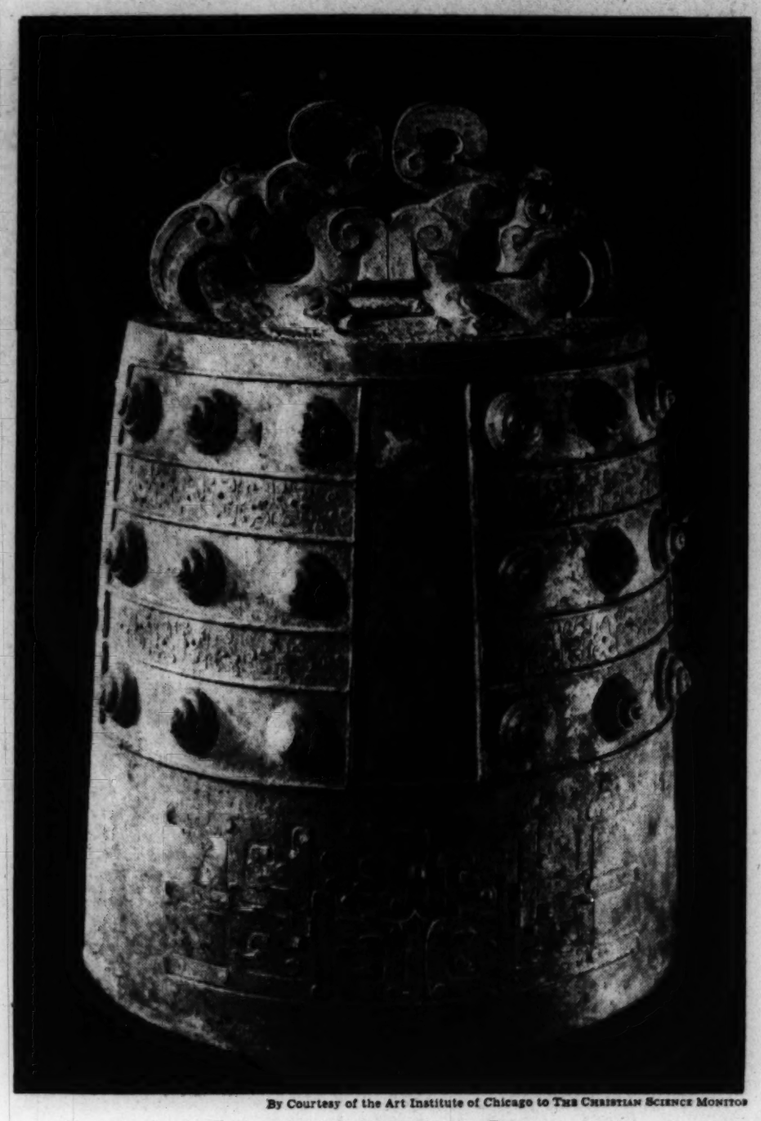
An old man rested in a wooden chair by the doorway. He grinned cheerfully and said that his wife was working well that day, but that he himself was awearied and was content to sit and look at the view. We could well believe him, but felt a sense of injustice on behalf of the old lady when the sage in the doorway croaked for his evening meal.

* * *

All was industry in the house of one Youkolje, at which preparation was being made for a wedding the following day. The house was decked with evergreen garlands; and upon a long table in the room, where normally the potting wheel spun, there were laid, under covering napkins, pieces of goat's flesh, curdled milk cakes, sweets, roasted poultry, and other such things for the merrymakers.

The parents of Youkolje, growing petulant with one another, busied themselves about; and down the street there walked the makers of music to receive their instructions for the great day. They carried their stringed instruments and were full of laughter, for this was to be a most auspicious wedding in the Street of the Potters.

A. M.



By Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EARLY CHINESE BRONZE BELL

THE CASTING OF fine bronzes does not seem to have been the exclusive province of any one nation. Indeed, the Greeks, the Egyptians, and the Chinese used the same methods for casting which are still in use at the present day. It is to be doubted, however, if any nation except the Chinese has produced such a large number of monumental bronzes of superb design and splendid craftsmanship.

Among the finest ever to have come out of China is this remarkable bell, which has recently been added to the Buckingham Collection at the Chicago Art Institute. In general form, it resembles a number of bells which we believe were cast between the seventh and fifth centuries B. C.; but it is unusual as regards its size and several elements of the design. It is twenty-four and a half inches high, just a little higher than two famous bells now in Amsterdam and Brussels collections. They, too, have the surface divided into bands with rows of heavy bosses, and beautifully designed ornament in low relief, and are practically identical with each other in every way. This bell differs most in the crowning motive which, so far, seems to be unique. There is always some sort of pierced design on top which leaves five holes through which ropes or cords must have been passed to suspend the bell so that it could be rung, but the design generally consists of dragons or long-necked tigers intertwined. Here we see the heads of two fierce eagle-like birds, facing away from each other and evidently swallowing their own bodies. The crests on their heads help to form the usual perforations.

As can be seen in the photograph, these strange birds spread small wings and claws to attach themselves more firmly to the top of the heavy bronze mass, showing the keen regard for function possessed by its designer of over two thousand years ago. The bosses are animal forms also, consisting of coiled serpents whose heads are those of horned animals. It must be that these animals had some meaning to the designers who used them so frequently, but we can only guess at it.

No Chinese bells of large size ever had clappers in them as do European bells, but were struck with some sort of mallet on the outside. The slight resemblance to a barrel form was also a usual characteristic of Chinese bells.

Old Chinese records claim that such bells were cast in sets of eighteen, varying in form and size, and harmonizing according to Chinese ideas of music. Today they are found only in excavations on old burial sites. Long contact with the earth has often produced chemical changes which greatly enhance the color quality. This bell has various shades of soft grayish green, set off with rather strong blues and touches of rust color.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

The Place of Protection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE NINETY-FIRST PSALM has always been a source of comfort to men, containing as it does many declarations of God's care and protection. Typical of the whole Psalm are the words (9-11): "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling. For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways."

Just what this protective place is, where it is located, and how it may be attained, are questions which come to many on reading these inspired words. Yet one thing seems obvious, namely, that since this protection has been enjoyed by men of many nationalities, in varying situations and through many ages, it cannot be a locality but must be a condition of thought.

When God is understood to be "incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love," as Mary Baker Eddy defines Him in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 465), it is discerned that God, ever-present Mind, is expressed by ideas. To apprehend this fact is to see the inseparability of God and man, His idea, and to find heaven in the realization that what God is, man also is by reflection, since he is the unchangeable expression of God.

When Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, declared his oneness with the Father; when he asked that his followers might be one, even as God and he were one; when he spoke of his existence as being before Abraham, he was declaring the truth, since discovered by Mrs. Eddy (ibid., p. 465), that "Principle and its idea is one." No aspect of Christian Science is more fundamental than this.

In his study of this Science the student becomes impressed by the frequency with which the name of God is linked with His idea, man, and how the truth regarding man's unity with God, as image, likeness, son, expression, or manifestation, is stressed. This, then, is "the secret place" in which, if a man dwell, he shall be under God's protecting care, enjoying the freedom depicted by the Psalmist.

The need of today is that men should become alert to the attainment of spiritual understanding. Early training, material thinking, forgetfulness, with other subtle enemies, lead to indifference to spirituality. How many, even while acknowledging God to be the only power, yet cultivate worldly astuteness, that they may cope with what they consider their problems as business people, parents, or others! In the international situation, also, when threatenings of war seem insistent, to dwell in the consciousness of man's unity with God is to find the place of protection.

The Way-shower's exhortation to all to be perfect, even as God is perfect, has always been much pondered by his followers. Such an ideal seems so far above humanity's realm that one has at times paused and perhaps retired discouraged before it. Yet, Truth reveals not only a perfect God, but enables us to discern that the idea must of necessity partake of the nature of its divine Principle; and this in face of the evidence of the material senses, which would have us believe that we are unprotected, ill, poor; or that we live in matter, and are therefore liable to condemnation and punishment.

When Paul declared (Romans 8:1), "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit," he touched upon the healing truth of man's protection in God. And today many bear witness to condemnation healed, because they to some degree understand man as the reflection of God, and seek to lay off the materiality which hinders the continuous enjoyment of divine sonship.

Right understanding of man's true relationship to God destroys the material belief which finds expression in discordant conditions. Reflecting the perfection of our Father, we express happiness, safety, and confidence. The change from a material to a spiritual basis of thought, as taught in Christian Science, provides protection against the persistent claims of error.

The understanding of man's sonship with God is applicable to every phase of human activity. God's idea does not, for example, suffer from unhappiness, accident, depraved tastes, or grief. These, having no place in divine Mind, God, are no part of the real man.

This practical, reformative, and protective truth is summed up by Mrs. Eddy on page 518 of Science and Health, in one brief sentence: "The divine Principle, or Spirit, comprehends and expresses all, and all must therefore be as perfect as the divine Principle is perfect."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

A Stranger to Your Garden

WE PLANNED to have a flower garden. A rather simple flower garden. Some lupins, all colors, perhaps, but blue especially. Then we wanted old-fashioned phlox and lobelia. Around the border there could be a row of candytuft. And we remembered the evening primrose from childhood. For the rest, we were more or less at a loss, not being garden people. We were not sure of the soil. Was it acid? Would the flowers we wanted grow best in partial shade or full sun? Then, too, we wondered about rocks. Should it be a rock garden? There were only too many rocks available. The more we thought about it, the less sure we felt about our ability to handle the situation.

"Why not call in Frank Anders?" Frank is a professional nurseryman, but he is also a friend. He drove up in a battered Ford, late one afternoon, a month or so ago. He is a large, red-faced, hearty man. We took him out to what, we hoped, was the scene of our future garden. He rubbed his hands; his red face glowed. "Splendid, splendid," he cried. It was evident he had a garden-bedside manner. "Fine place." He rubbed some soil between his heavy fingers. "Slightly acid. Needs some loam" (he called it "loo-m").

"Now, about the plantin'." He paced off the bed. Using his hand to sight it into sections, it was evident that he was visualizing it in full and luxuriant bloom.

"Good place for a rock garden." We glowed in the novice's pride of having thought of something clever. "But about the plantin'," he picked up his lost thread of thought. "I'd say, after you homed the rocks, a bed of polyphyllus. All shades. The arboreus are nice. Then over here," he paced four feet to the left, "I'd have a few oenothera, both the glauca fraseri and the missouriensis." He squinted a measuring eye. "You could use decussata nicely about here. With that it would be nice to put iberis around the border." This recital went off smoothly, the long confusing terms spilled out like liquid words of wisdom. We were fascinated. We had, for the moment, lost all our own desires.

"Tell you what," our erudite friend concluded, "I'll just slip over in the morning and set the plants in after I house the rocks."

"Thanks," we managed to stammer, "only—" He looked at us inquiringly. "Just what are those things—you know, the long-named ones," we floundered helplessly.

"Oh," he said, "you mean the common names. Why, let's see." He pointed with a stubby finger. "There'll be phlox, here lobelia, and lupins over there. In here we'll have evening primroses with candytuft around the border."

"Oh," we said. He started off toward the car. We called after him. "About the lupins." He turned. "Some blue ones," we shouted. He waved a reassuring hand.

J. R.

Snug Harbor

The westward stars above us, we turned
home,
Leaving the wind behind us and the sound
Of the sea's laughter lifted into foam
To reach Snug Harbor where no breakers
pound
Blue into thunder. Suddenly we saw
The leeward island and the twinkling town,
The headland stretching like a golden paw
And the white lighthouse with its gleaming
crown.

The quiet dusk fell round us as we came
Swinging beneath the sunset, drowsily
We moved into the harbor lit by flame,
Leaving behind the outposts of the sea,
The leaping water and the kelp-strewn bars
To come to port beneath a cloud of stars.

HAROLD VINAL

Hawthorne Appraises a Neighbor

MR. THOROW [*sic*] dined with us yesterday. He is a singular character—a young man with much of wild original nature still remaining in him; and so far as he is sophisticated, it is in a way and method of his own. He is as ugly as sin, long-nosed, queer-mouthed, and with uncouth and somewhat rustic although courteous manners, corresponding very well with such an exterior. But his ugliness is of an honest and agreeable fashion, and becomes him much better than beauty. He was educated I believe at Cambridge, and formerly kept school in this town; but for two or three years back, he has repudiated all regular modes of getting a living, and seems inclined to lead a sort of Indian life among civilized men—an Indian life, I mean, as respects the absence of any systematic effort for a livelihood. He has been for some time an inmate of Mr. Emerson's family; and, in requital, he labors in the garden, and performs such other offices as may suit him—being entertained by Mr. Emerson for the sake of what true manhood there is in him. Mr. Thorow is a keen and delicate observer of nature—a genuine observer, which, I suspect, is almost as rare a character as even an original poet; and Nature, in return for his love, seems to adopt him as her especial child, and shows him secrets which few others are allowed to witness. . . .

With all this he has more than a tincture of literature—a deep and true taste for poetry, especially the elder poets, although more exclusive than is desirable, like all other Transcendentalists, so far as I am acquainted with them. He is a good writer—at least, he has written one good article, a rambling disquisition on Natural History in the last Dial,—which, he says, was chiefly made up from journals of his own observations. Methinks this article gives a very fair image of his mind and character—so true, minute, and literal in observation, yet giving the spirit as well as the letter of what he sees, even as a lake reflects its wooded banks, showing every leaf, yet giving the wild beauty of the whole scene. . . . There is a basis of good sense and moral truth, too, throughout the article, which also is a reflection of his character; for he is not unwise to think and feel, however imperfect in his own mode of action. On the whole, I find him a healthy and wholesome man to know.

After dinner (at which we cut the first water-melon and musk melon that our garden has ripened) Mr. Thorow and I walked up the bank of the river; and, at a certain point, he shouted for his boat. Forthwith, a young man paddled it across the river, and Mr. Thorow and I voyaged further up the stream, which soon became more beautiful than any picture, with its dark and quiet sheet of water, half shaded, half sunny, between high and wooded banks. . . . Mr. Thorow managed the boat so perfectly, either with two paddles or with one, that it seemed intstinct [*sic*] with his own will, and to require no physical effort to guide it. He said that, when some Indians visited Concord a few years since, he found that he had acquired, without a teacher, their precise method of propelling and steering a canoe. Nevertheless, being in want of money, the poor fellow was desirous of selling the boat, of which he is so fit a pilot, and which was built by his own hands; so I agreed to give him his price (only seven dollars) and accordingly became the possessor of the Musketaquid. I wish I could acquire the aquatic skill of its original owner at as reasonable a rate.—From "The American Notebooks," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, edited by Randall Stewart. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Der Ort des Schutzes

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER 91. PSALM ist immer eine Quelle des Trostes für die Menschen gewesen, da er so viele Erklärungen von Gottes Fürsorge und Schutz enthält. Kennzeichnend für den ganzen Psalm sind die Worte (Vers 9-11): „Denn der Herr ist deine Zuversicht; der Höchste ist deine Zuflucht. Es wird dir kein Übel begegnen, und keine Plage wird zu deiner Hütte sich nahen. Denn er hat seinen Engeln befohlen über dir, daß sie dich behüten auf allen deinen Wegen".

Was nun dieser Schutzort ist, wo er sich befindet und wie er zu erreichen ist, sind Fragen, die vielen Lesern dieser erleuchteten Worte kommen. Etwas scheint jedoch gewiß, nämlich daß dieser Schutz kein Ort sein kann, sondern ein Gedankenzustand sein muß, da sich Menschen vieler Völker in allerlei Lagen und zu allen Zeiten seiner erfreut haben.

Wenn man versteht, daß Gott „unkörperliches, göttliches, allerhabenes, unendliches Gemüt, Geist, Seele, Prinzip, Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe" ist, wie Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 465) erklärt, erkennt man, daß Gott, das immergegenwärtige Gemüt, durch Ideen zum Ausdruck kommt. Diese Tatsache erfassen, heißt die Unzertrennlichkeit Gottes und des Menschen, Seiner Idee, sehen und den Himmel in der Erkenntnis finden, daß der Mensch das, was Gott ist, durch Widerspiegelung auch ist, da er der unwandelbare Ausdruck Gottes ist.

Als Christus Jesus, der Wegweiser, erklärte, daß er und der Vater eins sind; als er betete, daß seine Nachfolger eins sein möchten, gleichwie Gott und er eins waren; als er sagte, daß er vor Abraham gewesen sei, erklärte er die Wahrheit, die Mrs. Eddy inzwischen entdeckt hat, daß das „Prinzip und seine Idee eins ist" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 465). Es gibt keinen grundlegenderen Gesichtspunkt in der Christlichen Wissenschaft.

Beim Ergründen dieser Wissenschaft fällt dem Anhänger auf, wie häufig der Name Gottes mit Seiner Idee, dem Menschen, in Verbindung gebracht ist, und wie die Wahrheit hinsichtlich des Einsseins des Menschen mit Gott als Bild, Gleichnis, Sohn, Ausdruck oder Kundwerdung betont ist. Dies ist also „der sichere Ort", wo einer, der darin wohnt, unter der beschützenden Fürsorge Gottes ist und die von dem Psalmisten geschilderte Freiheit genießt.

Das Bedürfnis der heutigen Zeit ist, daß sich die Menschen der Erlangung geistigen Verständnisses bewußt werden sollten. Erziehung der Jugend, materielles Denken, Vergeßlichkeit im Verein mit anderen tückischen Feinden führen zu Gleichgültigkeit gegen Geistigkeit. Wie viele, die Gott als die einzige Macht anerkennen, pflegen weltlichen Scharfsinn, um es mit dem aufnehmen zu können, was sie für ihre Probleme als Geschäftsleute, Eltern u. dgl. halten! Auch in der internationalen Lage, wenn Kriegsdrohungen zu beharren scheinen, finden wir den Ort des Schutzes, wenn wir im Bewußtsein de Einsseins des Menschen mit Gott weilen.

Des Wegweisers Ermahnung an alle, vollkommen zu sein, wie Gott vollkommen ist, ist von seinen Nachfolgern immer viel erwogen worden. Ein solches Ideal scheint so hoch über dem Gebiet der Menschheit zu liegen, daß man zuweilen innegehalten und sich vielleicht entmutigt davon abgekehrt hat. Dennoch enthüllt die Wahrheit nicht nur einen vollkommenen Gott, sondern befähigt uns auch zu erkennen, daß die Idee unumgänglich an der Art ihres göttlichen Prinzips teilnehmen muß und zwar angesichts des Augenscheins der materiellen Sinne, die uns glauben lassen wollen, daß wir unbeschützt, krank, arm seien, oder daß wir in der Materie leben und daher der Verdammung und Bestrafung ausgesetzt seien.

Als Paulus erklärte (Röm. 8, 1): „So ist nun nichts Verdammliches an denen, die in Christo Jesu sind, die nicht nach dem Fleisch wandeln, sondern nach dem Geist", berührte er die heilende Wahrheit des menschlichen Schutzes in Gott. Und heute zeugen viele für die Heilung von Verdammung, weil sie den Menschen einigermaßen als Widerspiegelung Gottes verstehen und bestrebt sind, die Weltlichkeit abzulegen, die sie hindert, sich beständig der göttlichen Sohnschaft zu erfreuen.

Das rechte Verständnis der wahren Verwandtschaft des Menschen mit Gott vernichtet den materiellen Glauben, der in unharmonischen Zuständen zum Ausdruck kommt. Indem wir die Vollkommenheit unseres Vaters widerspiegeln, drücken wir Freudigkeit, Sicherheit und Vertrauen aus. Die Änderung des Denkens von einer materiellen zu einer geistigen Grundlage, wie sie in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrt wird, bietet Schutz gegen die beharrlichen Irrtumsanmaßungen.

Das Verständnis der Gottessohnschaft des Menschen ist auf jede Erscheinungsform menschlicher Tätigkeit anwendbar. Gottes Idee leidet z.B. nicht an Freudlosigkeit, Unfall, verderbten Gelüsten oder Kummer. Solche Disharmonien haben keinen Platz im göttlichen Gemüt, in Gott, und sind daher kein Teil des wirklichen Menschen.

Auf Seite 518 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit faßt Mrs. Eddy diese anwendbare, verbessernde und beschützende Wahrheit in den einen kurzen Satz zusammen: „Das göttliche Prinzip oder der göttliche Geist umfaßt alles und drückt alles aus, daher muß alles ebenso vollkommen sein, wie das göttliche Prinzip vollkommen ist".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

Afternoon on an Island

Here is the honeyed word,
The alabaster sphere
In which the summer day is mirrored
As the oleander in the hidden pool.
I shall remember on some winter day
With what transparent, yet what wizard tool
You fashion laughter—
And the singing bird
That loosens music like a honeyed word.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Rain Coming

Let the rain come. The skies for days have
held
The burden in their cloud-encircled arms
And lower stooped, until the shouldering
hills
Were scarce a hand-breadth from them.
Sound alarm
Through all the forest, for the leaves turn
back
Silver and dull, and the wild birds are mute.
The wind fades in the grasses, the brown
hare
With quivering nostril stops his homeward
lope
To test the silence, and pricks his hollow ear
In vain; and, caught amid the fern, the bee
Drones lazily and then crawls off to sleep.
The farmer in the valley turns his face
To the blue hills and waits, his hoe still firm
Between the dry clods of the earth's lip.
Then
Across the hills and downward moves the
rain,
And the land sighs. The farmer pulls his hoe
And strides toward home. The hare slips past
the glade
And speeds amid his twisted bramble paths;
The grasses tremble, and through the leaves
is heard
A rustling, muted music faster speeding
Until a thousand streams sing down the glen.

MILICENT LAUBENHEIMER

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1939

Real Estate Tax Relief Talks Start

Labor and business leaders confer with Mayor on alternatives to exorbitant property levies.

A drive for new taxes to relieve real estate was under way in Boston today as Mayor Tobin and a group of 15 business and labor leaders held the first of a series of meetings to determine upon a program.

What specific taxes the Mayor and the prominent group he called to his office late yesterday will support is not yet determined. Gov. Saltonstall's program for increased taxes on cigarettes, higher income taxes and additional dog racing taxes; the various proposals for a 1 or 2 per cent payroll tax; the sales tax: and the funding of the current State debt to reduce the State tax on cities and towns are all being considered.

The group will meet again with the Mayor on Monday when it is hoped a program will be decided upon. If so, legislation will be drafted at once.

At the meeting in his office yesterday Mayor Tobin outlined the City's difficult financial position, stressed the unusually heavy burden now being placed upon real estate and declared that in order to keep the tax rate—which was $41.30 last year—from going higher, substantial new revenue must be found this year.

Those attending the conference were:

James R. MacDonald, President, and John J. Kearney, Vice-President Boston Central Labor Union; John McLaren of the tax committee of the same labor organization; Ernest A. Johnson, Secretary, Building Trades Council; Henry H. Pierce, President, Merchants Co-operative Bank; Charles Francis Adams, State Street Trust Company; Harry C. G. Fabyan, President, Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank; George T. Turain, President, Kiwanis Club of Boston; Edward R. Mitton, Retail Trade Board: Glenwood J. Sherrard, Hotelmen's Association; Robert A. MacLellan, real estate group; Charles O. Ruddy, Council of Presidents, School Department; Benjamin C. Tower, President, Boston Real Estate Exchange; John P. Ego, city employes' group.

Her Water Used; Woman Bills Town

By the Associated Press

North Adams, Mass. North Adams has a $200 water bill as a result of last September's flood.

Mrs. Michael J. Fleming said the citizens drank $200 worth of water from a spring on her land during several days last fall when city water was shut off because of flood conditions.

Governor Aiken Of Vermont Urges Return to Farms

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 6 (AP)—Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont said today a real solution to present day economic trouble would be a "back to the land" movement of 5,000,000 American families.

"If we could get these folks out of the congested centers of population," the Republican Governor declared in a prepared address to the Montclair Kiwanis Club, "we could put them back in the hills where growing children will get the bottoms of their feet tickled by real green grass . . . and where independence is no myth."

The migration back to the farms would mean a pick-up in industry, the Vermont executive maintained. They would require, he said, lumber, stoves, wire, refrigerators, trucks, paint, rubber boots and other articles the city fellow doesn't have to buy.

"We need to decentralize the population if we are going to maintain individual independence in America," Governor Aiken continued, "but to do this we would have to decentralize industry also.

"Some of our American industries are economically powerful enough by themselves to decentralize and relocate their business in smaller units. Others show no inclination or else lack the ability to get away from those things which are driving us steadily farther and farther away from economic and civic liberty and independence."

Referring to railroads, the Governor asserted part of the trouble with those in difficulty was due "to the fact that in the halcyon days they spent their earnings on salaries and dividends instead of amortizing their obligations to a reasonable degree.

"Now the public and their present stock and bond holders are left high and dry. If it were not for the heavy indebtedness still burdening these roads, many of them would be able to give service even with a reduced volume of business, without cutting wages and asking for tax exemptions."

Ten-Cent Toll On the Merritt Parkway Hit

Highway completes a year —More divided highways planned in Connecticut despite protest

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 6—Empowered by a protest meeting of 150 residents of Fairfield County who oppose the new 10-cent toll charge on the Merritt Parkway, Mayor Frank T. Stack of Norwalk said today at Norwalk he would appoint within a week a committee of 23 to consider what action to take in connection with the protests.

The protest meeting, called last night by Mr. Stack, also adopted a resolution suggesting that construction of an extension of the Highway from Milford to Hartford be done with funds realized from bond issues pledged by other counties.

A full year without a fatality is the record of Connecticut's Merritt Parkway, the State's first four-lane divided highway limited to noncommercial cars. The first year's operation of the Parkway ended July 1. In that twelve months there was a reduction in fatalities from seven to two in the parallel section of the Boston Post Road, as compared to the record of the year before.

Since the Parkway by taking practically all the through traffic of private passenger vehicles from the Post Road has relieved the crowding on that famous older road, it is getting credit for the reduction in accidents there. Now as the dimes of toll-paying motorists rattle into the turnstiles on the Parkway, Connecticut is rolling up the funds to build more miles of these divided highways.

The dimes are coming at a rate no one expected. On the Sunday before the Fourth 29,000 motorists contributed $2,900 for the privilege of driving over the Parkway. Collections at that rate will build highways even at the cost, reached in some sections of the Merritt Parkway, of nearly a million dollars a mile.

Better Street Lighting

While road construction is proving a means of cutting down fatalities in southwestern Connecticut, the City of Hartford is trying to do something about the same situation by more sensible control of its street lights. For years the street lights have been turned on at a certain hour, and off at another hour—both invariable except as they are altered with the changing seasons. On a rainy afternoon the streets were dark before the lights came on.

Police Court Judge Saul Seidman, hearing testimony in an accident case, freed the prisoner when he explained that because of darkness he could not see the pedestrian that his automobile struck. Judge Seidman said the matter should be brought to the attention of the Street Board. This week the Board directed the Hartford Electric Light Company to work out a system by which the lights would be turned on and off according to the degrees of darkness on the streets, not by the clock.

Rose Garden Visitors

With near-perfect weather prevailing during the eight days of Hartford's Rose Festival, George H. Hollister, Superintendent of Parks, estimated that 165,000 persons had visited the rose gardens in Elizabeth Park or attended special concerts and a pageant in Bushnell Park in connection with the event.

Insurance College M. A.

A board of 18 men, drawn largely from the ranks of insurance company executives, has been named to advise the administration of the newly established Hartford College of Insurance. The College, to be operated in connection with the Hartford College of Law, will offer courses leading to a Master's degree, for graduates of Liberal Arts colleges. It also will enroll students who have no college degree, if they are employed in the insurance field, but not for credit towards a degree. There will be day and night classes.

Equal to All Waters and Weathers

By a Staff Photographer

Bear of Oakland Making Ready for Antarctica

Left: The vessel as it appears in drydock at East Boston. Right: The propeller waiting to be cleaned of mussels.

Police to Center Safety Efforts On Pedestrians

As statistics for the past three years here show that 82 per cent of the automobile fatalities occur to pedestrians, emphasis in a safety campaign opening today and continuing for six months will be centered on the prevention of pedestrian accidents, Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner, informed members of the Mayor's Committee of 100 today.

At this meeting in the Commissioner's office, it was pointed out that the approach will be made in two ways: Have the police continue to enforce the law on reckless and careless drivers; and train pedestrians to take greater care of themselves.

Attending the meeting were all the police captains of Boston and representatives of civil organizations. Those present, in addition to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the Police Commissioner included Edward F. Coppell, traffic engineer of the Department of Public Works, Park Commissioner William P. Long, John A. Donoghue, Chairman of the Street Commission, Daniel Bloomfield, of the Retail Trade Board.

N. E. Roads Seek Freight Rate Cut

Permission for a substantial reduction in less - than - carload freight rates, in some cases reducing present rates as much as 54 cents a hundred pounds, was sought today by the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads in a petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

If approved by the Commission, the new rates will become applicable in 30 days and, as an experiment, the railroads announced, will be tried out between certain points including Boston and Portland; Boston and Lewiston; Portland, Maine, and Rumford, Maine; Portland and Bangor; Bangor and Calais, Maine; Bangor and Brunswick, Maine; and other intermediate and adjoining stations.

The railroads described their petition as an experiment to try and increase freight tonnage in Northern New England. It was noted that the reductions would serve short hauls where competition from trucks has been particularly keen.

Byrd Pushes Overhauling Of Ship for Polar Return

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd can stay so long in civilization; then he gets restive and yearns for the frozen wastes at the Poles.

Signs of his intentions came up in disclosure that his old ship, the Bear of Oakland, which carried the Byrd expedition to Little America in 1933 and 1934, is in drydock at the Atlantic Works of the Bethlehem Steel Company in East Boston, being minutely overhauled against a return trip to the South Pole. The vessel has been lying idle at the Army Base since the return in 1935.

The inspection was ordered by Admiral Byrd, in anticipation of another dash to the Pole—not later than Sept. 30, if he is to go before winter sets in and forbids navigation. The check-up is being made by experts of the Steel Company's shipbuilding division and by the U. S. Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, in order to determine how much work will be necessary to make the vessel seaworthy and what such repairs will cost.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the Government is considering whether to finance another antarctic expedition this year or put the expedition over to next year. Admiral Byrd says he can be ready to leave by Sept. 30. He has notified Washington that speed is necessary. Last week, Congress appropriated $340,000 for an expedition to Little America and authorized the Department of the Interior to lay claim to a vast portion of Antarctica.

The Bear was built in Greenock, Scotland, 68 years ago. Workmen exclaimed when they saw her hull cleaned of mussels today. The hull consists of layers of planks laid down to a total thickness of 36 inches in black English oak.

The vessel was built for use as a sealer, in fact was in sealing for 10 years before being sold to the U. S. Coast Guard. In that capacity, the Bear served 40 years in Alaskan waters.

Admiral Byrd is having all machinery removed and inspected. He has said he would prefer to install a Diesel engine for the next trip.

Antarctic Claims Put Up to Ickes

WASHINGTON (AP) — An interdepartment committee of Federal officials placed on the Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, July 6 full responsibility for deciding whether the United States should file formal claim this year to a segment of the Antartic Congress already has appropriated tinent.

The group has agreed to submit to Mr. Ickes the pros and cons on the feasibility of a proposed Antarctic expedition, for which Con- $340,000.

Some officials at the conference, including Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., retired, expressed belief that the expedition could be equipped for departure by Sept. 30, deadline for Antarctic expedition sailings. Others, however, favored a delay until 1940.

Dr. Ernest Gruening, Director of Territories and Insular Possessions, recommended that Mr. Ickes ask President Roosevelt to appoint immediately a committee to push the expedition's plans.

State Department officilas already have indicated a keen desire that claims to some parts of the southernmost continent be filed as soon as possible in view of increasing activities there by other nations.

Hearings Called On Eliminating Harbor Pollution

Public hearings on the proposed $4,717,000 program for elimination of sewage pollution from Boston Harbor and tributary waters will start on Monday at the State House, members of the special recess Commission investigating the problem reveal. The hearings will be held by the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

In other years, little has resulted from special commission reports calling for the clearing of pollution; but this year, shore residents have strong hopes that the elimination program will go through. Under the plan, partial treatment plants would be established at Deer Island, Moon Island and Nut Island, the outlets of the various sewerage systems emptying into the Harbor, to remove objectionable substance. In addition, storm water overflows would be built to eliminate river pollution and enhance the recreational value of the streams.

The cost would be financed through a 40-year bond issue, with the various cities and towns in the metropolitan districts paying proportionate shares. Principal payments on the bonds would be delayed for five years.

The plan is predicated upon the possibility of a 45 per cent grant from the Federal Government. The special Commission reported that such a grant would be forthcoming.

'Promises' Made Before Law Hold

Breach of promise suits, although outlawed by the State Legislature last Fall, can still be brought on promises made before enactment of the law and broken since, according to a ruling of Judge Wilford D. Gray of Suffolk Superior Court in Boston.

He made the ruling on a demurrer filed by Rogers N. Farr, Boston sales manager, sued by Helen Alvord, Boston model, for $100,000. Judge Gray held that the suits were not barred if brought within 90 days after the breach of promise.

Brookline Studies Beautifying Plan

Planning a farsighted beautifying program, Brookline officials proposed today to require all wire services to install underground conduits in future developments.

Superintendent Eugene N. Davis of the Department of Lights and Wires said he would canvas other municipalities to secure information as to requirements in effect enforcing such a proposal and consider also the matter of requesting a legislative act making it a law in Brookline.

Court to Hold Hearings On South Station Rentals

Objections raised by the New Haven Railroad Trustees to a hearing of the State Public Utilities Commission on distribution of rentals for the South Station resulted in Supreme Court Justice Henry T. Lummus yesterday issuing an order of notice of a hearing before him on July 12. In the past, the Boston & Albany Railroad has paid 30 per cent of the South Station rental while the New Haven has paid 70 per cent, including the shares of the Boston and Providence and the Old Colony lines.

Bay State WPA Slow to Reply To Strike Call

Officials say only 46 in State appear to have joined national walkout of 97,700 workers.

The national strike of WPA workers, called to protest longer hours at lower pay, failed to win many sympathizers in Massachusetts today, WPA officials in Boston said. Of the 97,700 persons now listed on Bay State WPA rolls only 46 appeared to have joined the walkout.

Of these, 40 were reported in the Lowell-Lawrence area, and six in the Springfield district. Boston officials denied reports of 100 walking out in the Lawrence area, and also denied reports of individuals leaving the City Hall remodeling project in Boston or the Huntington Avenue subway.

The number on strike was only a minute portion of the number that will be reduced to keep WPA expenditures within the narrowed margins necessitated by recent Congressional cut in WPA allotments. Some 6,730 will be dropped in Massachusetts on July 10, State WPA Administrator John J. McDonough announced today.

This is a part of the nation-wide dropping of 200,000, he said.

The WPA strike, begun apparently as a voluntary action on the part of WPA workers, was in response to the dropping of the past procedure of paying skilled workers the prevailing basic union wage; strikers also protested being required to work 130 hours a month instead of the previous 50 to 80 hours.

Maine WPA Accepts Rule

PORTLAND, Maine, July 6 (AP)—Maine WPA officials said today workers on their rolls had accepted longer working hours imposed by the new Federal Relief Act.

Approximately 20 men of 200 working on projects at Fort Williams questioned the new ruling, officials said, but continued their work after a WPA representative explained the ruling was effective throughout the Nation.

Hartford WPA Men Return

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 6 (AP) — State Administrator Vincent J. Sullivan reported that 60 Hartford WPA workers returned to their projects today ending a "protest walkout" over longer hours at a reduced rate of pay which they began yesterday.

Mr. Sullivan said no other walk outs had been reported. In Torrington, however, officers of the Workers Alliance, the union organization of WPA workers, issued a statement protesting against the new relief bill's provisions and a meeting has been called for tonight. Connecticut WPA rolls officially list 22,000 workers.

Shoe Production Falls 7 Per Cent

A 7 per cent slump in New England shoe production for May, 1939, compared with the same month a year ago was reported by the New England Shoe and Leather Association today. This contrasts with a 5 per cent gain registered for the industry in the country as a whole.

But for the five-month period, January to May, the New England shoemakers turned out 64,162,599, an increase of 4 per cent over the same period in the previous year.

The Massachusetts shoe industry employed approximately 37,200 workers during May and the average total weekly wages amounted to $551,863, representing a decrease of 12.3 per cent in pay rolls and 7 per cent in employment, compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Employment in the Massachusetts leather industry averaged 9,200 workers during May, an increase of 13 per cent over the same month a year ago. The average weekly pay roll of $232,817 was 27 per cent higher than in the same period last year, and the average weekly earnings of workers totaled $25.71.

Universalists Open 50th Convention

LYNN, Mass., July 6 (AP)—Four hundred delegates, representing 300 of the nation's 400 Universalist churches, registered yesterday for the opening of a five-day golden anniversary convention of the Young People's Christian Union, in the same church where the union was organized 50 years ago.

Dr. Robert Cummings, general superintendent of the Universalist General Convention, was the principal speaker at the opening session last night. Other speakers during the week include Dr. John Schroeder of Yale, Dr. Frederic W. Perkins, retired pastor of the National Unitarian Church, Washington, and Dr. Roger F. Etz, Newark, N. J.

Searching Flooded Areas

MOREHEAD, Ky. (AP)—Search continued today for the missing in the worst cloudburst flood that has ever visited this mountain section of eastern Kentucky, causing an estimated 50 fatalities with many places to be heard from.

'No Peeking, Men, but Your 1940 Clothes Will Be Snappy!'

Men, you can't peek now, for the International Association of Clothing Designers won't let you, but they are concocting some snappy new styles for your 1940 wear. Oh, yes, these new models are all on display at the Hotel Statler, but they are being exhibited behind closed doors to members of the Association only.

Key holes aren't the best things to preview a show through—especially a clothing show—but it's one way of getting behind locked doors and still being on the outside.

Well, what's in there would surprise you. In the first place the suit coats range in colors from maroon to taupe and have three buttons. They are wide through the shoulders and taper smartly in at the waist—known as the drape style. The trousers are full at the thigh, but narrow at the cuff. In other words, the suit for next year is designed to cling to the body rather than hang on it like a burlap bag.

Eli M. Loreck, Chairman of the Style Exhibit, came out from behind the barred doors long enough to say that despite the snugness of the new styles they have been especially designed for comfort and for freedom. He declared that men are spending more money for their clothes now and that the trend is toward varying-colored coats with trousers of a contrasting hue.

Despite the pleas of members of the press to get inside and have a full glimpse at the array of clothes, Mr. Loreck was firm in his stand that only bona fide members of the Association would get in on the style show. However, he was willing to answer all questions.

Asked as to what he thought of English-styled clothes he said they couldn't compare with those designed by Americans. "As a matter of fact," he said, "English designers are coming to America for their styles. American men," he declared, "are the best dressed men in the world."

Mr. Loreck said that college boys usually set the styles and that this year Princeton undergraduates started wearing the drape coat. Asked as to what he thought of Harvard's style in dress he replied that there was a noticeable improvement in dress there. "The Harvard boys are getting away from that 'sloppy dress' he said and are leaning toward tighter fitting suits.

Mr. Loreck said that he thought Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty was one of the best dressed men in Boston. "He always wears the right thing at the right time and place," Mr. Loreck stated. He also classed Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as another well-dressed man.

More than 300 delegates are on hand for the four-day, Fifty-Ninth Semi-Annual Convention of the International Association of Clothing Designers. The convention started yesterday and will close Saturday morning.

The annual banquet will be held tonight in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Statler with Vincent Freda, President of the New England Club of Clothing Designers, toastmaster.

L. F. M.

Weather Predictions

U S Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and continued warm this afternoon; occasional cloudiness and showers tonight and Friday with slight temperature change; gentle to moderate southerly winds.

Central New England on Saturday: General indications of continued warm and showery weather.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate southerly winds, and overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Friday.

Vermont: Generally fair today; Friday local thundershowers; not much change in temperature.

Rest of New England: Generally fair today and Friday except local thunder showers in the interior Friday afternoon. Not much change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	75	91	Minneapolis	78	
Bermuda	79	85	New Orleans	81	94
Chicago	72		New York	72	84
Denver	60	93	Norfolk	79	84
Helena	57	68	Philadelphia	72	81
Kansas City	77	90	St. Louis	83	
Los Angeles	60	71	San Francisco	55	62
Miami	77	..	Washington	76	80

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 6.
B—Maximum, July 5.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:23 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Friday, 3:36 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:34 p. m.

Harvard Business School Scholarships Announced

Scholarships amounting to $300 each have been awarded to 45 students entering the first-year class of the Harvard Business School in September, it was announced today. Thirty-nine colleges are represented in the group of scholarship recipients. Twenty-three scholarships have been granted in the name of alumni clubs throughout the country, and 22 service scholarships also have been awarded.

The Alumni Club scholarships were awarded upon the recommendation of committees of local alumni in cities where such clubs are organized.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Sergeant Madden," with Wallace Beery and Tom Brown. 3:45, 6:45, 9:30. Also "White Woman." 2, 5:10, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Mr. Moto in Danger Island," featuring Peter Lorre. Also "Only Angels Have Wings," with Cary Grant and Jean Arthur.

Fenway and Paramount—
Ann Sheridan and Dick Powell in "Naughty But Nice." Penway: 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "The Man Who Dared," with Jane Bryan and Henry O'Neil. Fenway: 2:55, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

State and Orpheum
Robert Donat in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Orpheum: 930 a. m. Both theaters, 12:35, 3:40, 10. Also "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker and Johnny Downs. Both theaters 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Five Came Back," with Chester Morris and Lucille Ball. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"Barbary Coast," with Edward G. Robinson, Joel McCrea, and Miriam Hopkins. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Newsreel Digest." 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50. Tomorrow: "You Can't Take It With You," with Lionel Barrymore, Jean Arthur, James Stewart, Spring Byington.

Fine Arts—
Rudolph Valentino in "The Eagle." 1:15, 3, 4:40, 6:25, 8:05, 9:50. "Walt Disney's Society Dog Show," 1, 2:40, 4:30, 6:10, 7:50, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
The Lane Sisters in "Daughters Courageous." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew, Trouble Shooter," with Bonita Granville. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 8:20.

RKO Boston—
"Big Town Czar," with Barton MacLane and Tom Brown. 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Also Leon Errol and Linda Hayes in "Girl from Mexico." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Repertory—
Dorothy Lamour in "St. Louis Blues." Also "Double Danger," with Preston Foster. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Sonja Henie in "My Lucky Star." Also "Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen and Lynn Bari.

University—
Bette Davis and Paul Muni in "Jaurez." 2:25, 5:50, 9:10. Also "Torchy Runs for Mayor," featuring Glenda Farrell. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Sons of Liberty." "San Francisco Fair," "Java Journey." "Arthur Murray's Dancers." "Baseball," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"Risky Business," featuring George Murphy and Dorothea Kent. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Rose of Washington Square," with Al Jolson and Alice Faye. Tomorrow: "Only Angels Have Wings," with Cary Grant and Jean Arthur.

Uptown—
"Fisherman's Wharf," 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Also "Rose of Washington Square," featuring Al Jolson and Alice Faye. 1, 3:55, 6:35, 9:55. Tomorrow: "Juarez," featuring Bette Davis and Paul Muni. Also Walter Pidgeon and Virginia Bruce in "Society Lawyer."

Scollay and Modern—
"Young Mr. Lincoln," with Henry Fonda. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 9:50. Modern: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 9:50. Also "Kid From Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Undercover Doctor." Also Fred MacMurray and Irene Dunne, in "Invitation to Happiness."

Tremont—
Leslie Howard in "Pygmalion." Also "Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Normandie—
"Adventures of Huck Finn," featuring Mickey Rooney. Also "Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane, Roland Young, Fay Bainter.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
James Stewart, Joan Crawford and Lew Ayres in "The Ice Follies of 1939." Also "Sergeant Madden," featuring Wallace Beery.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30

ARTHUR FIEDLER, CONDUCTOR
OPENING CONCERT
Program

Hungarian March, "Rakoczy" ..... Berlioz
First Movement of the "Unfinished Symphony" ..... Schubert
Fugue à la Gigue ..... Bach-Holst
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremburg" ..... Wagner
Interval
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
Prelude to "The Deluge" ..... Saint-Saëns
(Solo Violin: Gaston Rieus)
"Tales From the Vienna Woods," Waltz ..... J. Strauss
Seventh Slavonic Dance ..... Dvorák

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance Tour on Chinese Paintings by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

'Career' From a Movie Iowa; Valentino Film in Revival

In "Career" at the Keith Memorial an effort is made to sketch a small town in Iowa and some of its conspicuous citizens. The material for the plot comes from a novel by Phil Stong, but in the beginning when an unseen narrator discusses the background of the community the technique seems to have been distantly influenced by Thornton Wilder's "Our Town." That parallelism, however, even if it be discovered in the opening, cannot be found in the later developments of the film.

As a whole the picture is uneven in quality. It has some touching episodes and some that seem artificial and unconvincing. A considerable measure of its strength comes from the acting of Edward Ellis. As a small town merchant, he sets forth a man of unimpeachable character, abundantly supplied with backbone, kindly, shrewd, and understanding. It is a substantial part, and Mr. Ellis makes the most of it.

But the story has the difficulty of covering a considerable number of events and characters that could be more fully treated in a novel than in the limited time at the service of the screen. There is a romance in the storekeeper's past, a girl whom he courted but who married the banker. There is his more enduring affection for his wife. To link the past with the present, his son is in love with the banker's daughter. But she sacrifices herself, when her father gets into financial difficulties, to save her parent from disgrace. There are such less fortunate decorations as a threatened lynching and the antics of a drunken pair, who seem to be given a disproportionate share of attention.

The picture ends as the son is left by the girl he had hoped to marry. But the pathos is relieved by the understanding of the father as he counsels the boy from his own wider experience. Anne Shirley as the girl, Janet Beecher as the storekeepr's wife, Alice Eden, John Archer, Samuel S. Hinds, and Leon Errol are among the players in a sizable cast.

"Five Came Back," the second film, is a melodrama with tragic overtones, about an airplane forced down in a South American jungle and able to depart with only five of its 11 passengers. The people are of assorted types whose reactions are superficially studied under the pressure of a crisis. Among them are the two pilots, an eloping pair, a girl of dubious reputation, an anarchist killer being returned for execution, a sleuth, a gangster, a small boy, a botanist, and his wife. It has some lurid details but it is capably managed of its kind. The players include Chester Morris, Lucille Ball, Wendy Barrie, John Carradine, Allen Jenkins, Joseph Calleia, C. Aubrey Smith, Elisabeth Risdon, Kent Taylor, and Patrick Knowles.

E. F. M.

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'The Eagle'

Fourteen years is a long time in the motion picture industry, and the audience at the Fine Arts Theater yesterday afternoon was much diverted by the revival of "The Eagle," a 1925 film starring the famous Rudolf Valentino.

This Clarence Brown production, based on the story "Dubrovsky," by Pushkin, contains most of the melodramatic hokum ever employed on stage or screen. Nobody is bound to a railroad track, and nobody is threatened by a circular saw, but practically all the other stunts are there, including locking a man in a cellar with a bear.

Yes, the film is funny; but oddly enough, not so funny as we had expected. In fact, it isn't so very much funnier than the romantic screen melodramas of today, not even in its costumes, which were devised by, of all people, Adrian. There is very little difference between Valentino and Robert Taylor, or between Vilma Banky and Bette Davis.

We are forced to the conclusion that the chief change in 14 years has been the addition of sound to the films. The characters of "The Eagle" look funny today because, since their voices were inaudible, they had to do an extra amount of mugging to convey their sentiments. The addition of sound effects does not help the film much.

Also on the bill are Walt Disney's "Society Dog Show," and a newsreel.

Soliloquy Set to Music

Claude Rains

In "Daughters Courageous" now on the screen at the Metropolitan

Stage, Music Notes

The sixth Berkshire Festival of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will open at Tanglewood, Stockbridge, Mass., on the evening of Aug. 3, with a program made up of the Bach Brandenburg Concerto No. 3, in G major; "Schéhérazade," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, and the First Symphony of Brahms. Serge Koussevitzky will conduct. The programs of the other concerts follow:

Saturday, Aug. 5, at 8:30:
Concerto for Orchestra ... Piston
Symphony No. 5 in E flat major ... Sibelius
Symphony No. 7 in A major ... Beethoven

Sunday, Aug. 6, at 3:30:
Symphony in E flat major ... Mozart
"Peter and the Wolf" ... Prokofieff
Symphony No. 4 in F minor ... Tchaikovsky

Thursdays, Aug. 10, at 8:30:
Symphony No. 2 in D Major ... Beethoven
"Also Sprach Zarathustra" ... Strauss
"Pictures at an Exhibition" ... Moussorgsky-Ravel

Saturday, Aug. 12, at 8:30:
Symphony in B flat, No. 102 ... Haydn
"Le Sacre du Printemps" ... Stravinsky
Overture "Des Fleigende Hollander"
Prelude to "Lohengrin"
Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser"
Prelude "Die Meisterainger von Nurnberg" ... Wagner

Sunday, Aug. 13, at 3:30:
Symphony No. 4 in D Minor ... Schumann
Prelude "L'Apres-midi d'un Faune" ... Debussy
"La Valse" ... Ravel
Symphony No. 2 in D major ... Sibelius

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Straw Hat Changes

Two changes in its schedule of plays are announced by the Straw Hat Theater at Brattle Hall, Cambridge. For next Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the play will be Martha Stanley's "My Son" in place of "The Wing Is on the Bird." For Aug. 16, 17 and 18 the play will be Philip Barry's "Hotel Universe" instead of "Chiselers."

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Jane Cowl for Dennis

Jane Cowl in George Bernard Shaw's comedy, "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," is announced for the week of Aug. 7 at the Cape Playhouse at Dennis.

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Concerts at Harvard

Two units of the Federal Music Project—the Forum Federal String Quartet and the Federal Folk Singers—will give a concert at Paine Hall, Harvard, July 23, in collaboration with the Harvard Summer School. The Commonwealth Federal Orchestra and Chorus will give a concert version of the opera, "Faust," on July 25 in Sanders Theater. The Federal Symphony Orchestra of Massachusetts, conducted by Alexander Thiede, will end the series on Aug. 1 with a concert in Sanders Theater.

R. Q. for I. Q. Urged At Y.P.C.U. Meeting

LYNN, Mass., July 6 (AP)—Youth in "a troubled world" needs a higher R. Q. ("Religious Quotient") instead of a higher I. Q. (Intelligence Quotient), the Rev. Dr. Robert Cummins, of Washington, D. C., General Superintendent of the Universalist Church, said last night.

Addressing delegates convening for a five-day national meeting of the Young People's Christian Union, Dr. Cummins urged them to have faith "in yourselves, in other men, and in your God" before attacking "the dominant, gigantic problems of today."

South Station Tolls Contested

Two petitions denying the power of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities to fix the amounts owed by railroads using the South Station terminal filed in the Supreme Judicial Court yesterday will be heard July 12, it was learned today.

Hearing to fix the amounts was requested by the Boston and Providence Railroad Company which complained that it was forced to bear the greater portion of the deficit of the Boston Terminal Company, owner of the South Station. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, which has hitherto determined the amounts to be paid by the Providence Company and the Old Colony line, also requested the Court to review and annul the Department's refusal to dismiss the Boston-Providence company's request for hearing.

The petitions set forth that jurisdiction over the New Haven road is in the Federal District Court of Connecticut where bankruptcy and reorganization proceedings are under way.

Hartford College Plans Insurance Courses in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The newly established Hartford College of Insurance, located here in the home of 44 national insurance companies, will open in September to conduct postgraduate courses in insurance leading to the Master's degree, Harlan S. DonCarlos, President of the College, announced.

Under sponsorship of the Hartford College of Law and insurance company executives, the Hartford College of Insurance will become the first postgraduate, degree granting school in the country devoted exclusively to a complete training of university grade in the field of insurance.

Gate to White Hills Roving Long Swung Open at Conway

In Search of New England
Ninth of Eighteen Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

North Conway, N. H.

Although for a long time it has been one of the best known resorts in the White Mountains, the township of Conway has no important peaks within its borders. Instead, its high distinction comes from the moving beauty of great meadows stretching both sides of the Saco River for some six miles north and south, and about a half-mile in width. Studded by occasional old elms, enlivened by grazing cattle and walled by some of the region's lesser mountains, innumerable artists have striven in years past to record its charms, and more every season renew the attempt.

Conway's western boundary does not include even the three precipitous ledges that make striking features as they rise nearly 1,000 feet, seemingly direct from the level of the valley floor. White Horse Cathedral and Humphrey are their names, and behind them are the much higher masses of Moat and Attitash ranges. Low mountains meet the east side of this extensive intervale by easier slopes, and along these run the main highway and the railway. From either, the full attractions of the remarkable valley may be seen.

Even more captivating than the westerly outlook is that to the north. There one looks the length of the Saco Valley and beyond to massed summits of the Presidential Range, 20 miles away, where Mt. Washington is surrounded by its companions. That topmost peak is often cloud-capped when others are clear, and crowned white with snow when others are dark.

Travel by Stage

Long before a railroad came to this region, North Conway had hotels and boarding houses to which vacationists came by stagecoach from Dover, 70 miles distant. Back in the 1850's other lines started from here for Littleton, Portland and Concord—evidence of the great interest, even then, in this mountain section. Littleton stages, passing through Crawford Notch, took passengers to Crawford's and Fabyan's, to reach the Mt. Washington bridle path built on its southerly slope by Crawford in 1829. Thirty years later the carriage road from Pinkham Notch on the east side of Washington was building, starting from the Glen House. This made another resort to be served by a stage line with terminus at Conway.

With such attractions of its own, and with its function as a center for overland travel, North Conway developed as a hotel village, having greater guest accommodations than any other in the White Mountain area. Still further stimulus came with the building of the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad in 1872, with three stations in the township. The cog railway up Mt. Washington had begun operation three years before, adding another element of popularity to the whole section, North Conway included.

Had this event been five years before, it would have marked the centennial of the first settlement at North Conway. This was by Andrew MacMillan, veteran of the French and Indian War, who received the portion of the intervale east of the Saco River as his bonus. He is said to have had a large dwelling and several servants, and to have been very hospitable to travelers. This may explain why he has been called a tavern-keeper, which makes a nice basis for the tradition—that the expected happens when a Conway man becomes keeper of a tavern or hotel.

The Cabin Era Comes

Overnight cabins followed the coming of the automobile tourist, striking a crushing blow to the hotel business. Several of these establishments in Conway, as well as those in other resorts, have disappeared. Those remaining have in many cases met cabin rates, a reduction to a quarter or sixth of their old prices. Still, more people than ever are seeking the mountains of New Hampshire for recreation, and clubs for trail-building and maintenance are found in all sections. Foot paths ascend all peaks and footpaths connect with one another and lead to shelter at convenient distances, to make hiking routes for trips of several days, or even weeks.

The newly developed zeal for skiing is bringing Conway hotels a winter income they never had before, and one which may become much larger. The "Eastern Slopes," meaning North Conway in particular, have made a lavish bid for winter patronage, pointing to gorges on Mt. Washington as objectives for the most expert, and to plenty of safe and easy slopes for lower degrees of skill.

During a century and more, there have been successive phases to the manner and activities of those coming to Conway for recreation. Its meadows and streams, forests and mountains, are natural aspects that remain unchanged, Now, as always, they stir admiration and invite intimate acquaintance, although the visitor comes by motor car or airplane, rather than by stagecoach or steam-drawn train.

Carl Greenleaf Beede

'The Monitor Views Views the News'

For Friday July 7

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Friday, July 7

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Panel discussion at Lafayette College.

8:30 p. m.—"The Government Rebuilds Washington," David Lynn, United States Architect.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 201 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Springfield—Week of Aug. 21, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Springfield—Week July 10-15, inc., 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
Worcester—Saturdays, 7 a. m., WTAG, 580kc.
Worcester — Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, July 22, 12 noon, WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Saturdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury — Wednesdays, 10:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

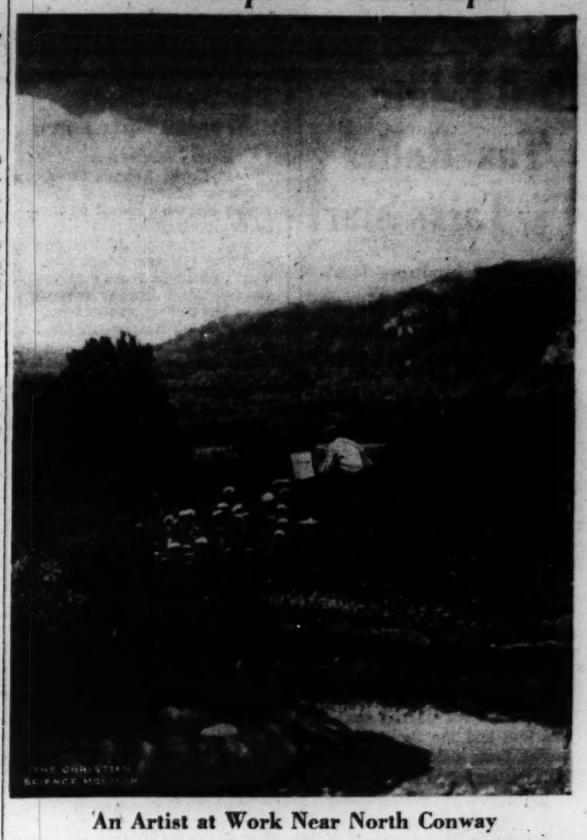
Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., MP5A, 11.70mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc.

New Hampshire Landscape



An Artist at Work Near North Conway

Situated on one side of the broad grassy valley through which the Saco River runs, North Conway nestles among mountains, and for many years has been a favorite summer resort of artists and vacationists. Large hotels are now open in winter as well as in warm months, for skiing in the vicinity has increased steadily in popularity.

Speakers Split on Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

lost democratic liberty—and we would lose it," Major Eliot asserted, "the America of the Constitution would have lost the war.

The Real Enemy

"The real enemy," said Mr. Thomas, "is not a group of Fascists in any country but totalitarianism in any form, anywhere—at home or abroad. . . . We tried the way of war once and things are very much worse as a result. . . . Those who talk war in the name of ideals forget among other things that they are not proposing merely that they themselves go to Europe to volunteer in her wars. They propose universal conscription and regimentation of all the youth of America, regardless of youth's own convictions. To right Fascism they propose that we become Fascist."

Mr. Markham strongly opposed these views and asked if pleas for preservation of democracy at home by avoidance of European entanglements and military co-operation were not merely a cloak for a desire for selfish security and self-indulgence.

Sacrifices are often needed to attain great ends, Mr. Markham continued, and in his opinion, entry of the United States into a European war on the side of the democracies was probably the only way to work toward world peace, unity and security tomorrow. It took the Civil War to bring real unity to the United States, he said.

Asked if he favored any particular form of neutrality legislation, he replied: "I am completely un-neutral. I do take sides. I favor absolutely no neutrality legislation."

League of Democracies

The way out, Dr. Kohn asserted, is to plan for some kind of union or federation of democratic peoples, so that they can "pool their resources and prepare the ground for the establishment of an international order."

National self-interest, when it is enlightened, he declared, is praiseworthy and can certainly co-exist with international morality.

Tonight in a public lecture at 8:15 in Alumnae Hall, Max Habicht, former assistant to the Legal Adviser of the League of Nations, will discuss Clarence K. Streit's proposal for a World Federal Union of Democracies.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Swing Patterns"	"Variations"; music	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"March of Games"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Console Reveries	Fred Hoey; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Stuff Smith's Orchestra	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15	M. Malneck's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Joe E. Brown; H	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	Sosnik's Orchestra	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Leaders in Dance Time"	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00	"Buddy Clark's	Concert Internationale	Vallee Hour; Constance	Sport reports	Federal Housing talk
8:15	Musical Weekly"	Concert Internationale	Bennett; Jack Pearl	Sport reports	"A Song Is Born"
8:30	"Serenade for	"It's Up to You"; Dale	and Lou Holtz, come-	"The First Offender";	"A Song Is Born"
8:45	Strings"	Baxter, m. c.; guests	dians; orchestra	dramatization	Education speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Toronto Promenade Sym-	America's Lost Plays:	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15	teur hour	phony Orchestra; Reginald Stewart, conductor	"Minute Men of 1774"	Edwin C. Hill	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-		America's Lost Plays:	"Sinfonietta" with Al-	The Norsemen
9:45	teur hour		"Minute Men of 1774"	fred Wallenstein	The Gauchos
10:00	Columbia Workshop	"1001 Wives"; dramatic	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Dance Orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orch.
10:15	Festival	series	Richard Bonnelli; Kay	Dance Orchestra	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
10:30	Herbert Hoover	"Concert Salon"; vo-	Francis; Sterling Hol-	News; Service	News Service
10:45	Herbert Hoover	calist; orchestra	loway; orchestra	Concert Revue; Henry Weber's Orchestra; so-	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15	Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Local News; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30	"Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45	"Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk; musicale	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	Shopping talk	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	Bill Elliot, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Life Can Be Beautiful	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Consumers' program	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Salute to	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Boston"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Jack Berch's Boys	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Song Shoppers"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Musical program	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interview	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; talk; musicale	Noonday Musicale	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	Noonday Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	John Kilroy, baritone
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Homestead-	News Service	Women's Clubs News	"The Monitor News"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Come to the Fair"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Montana Meechy	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Vaughn Munroe, songs	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Pages from the Clas-
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Women in the Making	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	sical Album"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	of America"; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Pages from the Clas-
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.	"Rhythm School"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Accordiana"	sical Album"
2:45	"Girl Marries"	British Open Golf	Betty Crocker	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	News Service	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-Philadelphia	Sport reports
3:15	U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30	Buffalo Summer	U. S. Navy Band	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-Philadelphia	Sport reports
3:45	Theater	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	Talk; music	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees-Philadelphia	Sport reports
4:15	Network program	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	Network program	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees-Philadelphia	Sport reports
4:45	Mischa Tulin	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Bruce Becker's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Bruce Becker's Orch.	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Tower Tempos"	Serenade	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Network program	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	"Four Clubmen"	Fred Hoey; musicale	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15	"Parker Family"	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Network program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	Syncopation Piece	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	"All Hands"	"The ABC of NBC"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	"Under Western	NBC Jamboree; solo-	Lucille Manners, so-	Sport reports	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15	Skies"; variety	ists; orchestra	prano; Ross Graham,	Sport reports	"Front Page Drama"
8:30	Johnny Green's Or.;	"Don't Forget"; quiz	baritone; Frank Black's	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Around the Town"
8:45	sketch	program	Orchestra; chorus	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Around the Town"
9:00	Raymond Paige, 99	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages from the Clas-
9:15	Men and a Girl	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	sical Album"
9:30	"First Nighter";	Harry Horlick's Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";	"Take a Note"; soloists;	"Pages from the Clas-
9:45	dramatisation	Felix Knight, tenor	dramatic sketch	orchestra	sical Album"
10:00	"Grand Central	"The Million Dollar	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Frank Trumbauer's Or.	S. Featherstone's Orch.
10:15	Station"; drama	Touch"; drama	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Detective O'Malley"	The Argentines; orch.
10:30	Robert L. Ripley;	Milt Herth's Trio	Network program	Congressional Review	News Service
10:45	vocalist; orchestra	Network program	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Friday Promenade"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:30	C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Interstate Commission on	Jan Garber's Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:45	C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Crime Conference	Jan Garber's Orchestra	News Service

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

RADIO CITY SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION **MUSIC HALL** ROCKEFELLER CENTER
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BACHELOR MOTHER
With Charles Coburn, Frank Albertson, E. E. Clive
Directed by Garson Kanin • An RKO-Radio Picture
March of Time: "THE MOVIES MARCHES ON"
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "ISLAND PARADISE", the enchantment of the South Seas, in four magical scenes, produced by Leonidoff, settings by Bruno Maine, Symphony Orchestra, direction Erno Rapee.
DOORS OPEN 11:30 A. M. • Picture at: 11:45, 2:16, 5:04, 7:52, 10:30, extra midnight feature 12:23 • Stage Show at: 1:06, 3:56, 6:44, 9:30
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1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
RAYMOND MASSEY in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
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Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $2.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
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No Saturday performances during July
KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHT'S COMPANY present
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Laurence OLIVIER Margalo GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Cir. 6-0390
Evgs. at 9—$1.10-3.30. Mat. TODAY. $1.10-2.75

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Esplanade Concert Season Brings Classics to Masses

Arthur Fiedler and his musicians will move outdoors tonight. At 8:30 this evening the popular young orchestra conductor will raise his baton and swing into the eleventh season of the Esplanade concerts on Embankment Road.

For visitors and any others who may not know of this Boston institution, the concerts constitute Boston's outdoor summer music festival, held on the bank of the Charles River at the foot of Beacon Hill, diagonally across from the buildings of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The "auditorium" is a grassy flat capable of accommodating 25,000 persons. The area is State property, under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan District Commission, which built the huge wood-lined, welded steel acoustic shell which shelters the orchestra and projects its tones with remarkable fidelity to astonishing distances without electrical amplification.

A total of 2,250,000 men, women and children have attended the concerts in the past 10 years. These concerts are given every night except Saturday, starting at 8:30 and ending about 10 p. m., with an intermission from 9:15 to 9:30. Audiences range from 8,000 to 25,000. The season runs through Sunday, July 30, for Mr. Fiedler and his 50 musicians who are members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

There is no admission charge to the concerts. Anyone who so wishes may stroll over to the shell, stand where he will, sit on the grass, hire a camp chair for a dime or bring a stool of his own.

The financing of the concerts has been about as casual. Mr. Fiedler conceived the idea of holding the concerts just before the depression. Boston, "old Boston," took readily to his experiment and contributed liberally to the series. Then contributions dropped off until in recent years an annual appeal has been made for small contributions. With this help the concerts were carried through the depression. The depository is the Merchants National Bank of Boston, 28 State Street.

The concerts, therefore, have come to be looked upon as a feature of summertime Boston. State and municipal authorities take pride in their popularity and in the astonishment and pleasure they occasion to strangers.

As is his custom, Mr. Fiedler will shape his programs from the symphonic repertoire, on increased emphasis on contemporary composers, popular "light classics" and hits from musical comedies and films—popular but by no means trivial musical fare.

Women Surge to the Top

The ranks of successful women in this country have increased by 3,546 during the last two years, according to Duward Howes, editor of American Women, the standard biographical dictionary devoted exclusively to women.

In the third edition of the work, which has just been published, the names of 10,222 women who have won success in various professions are listed. Outstanding among the new names included in the current volume are Shirley Temple, child star; Elsa Maxwell, the champion party-giver; Margaret Webster, actress, director, producer; Jean Broadhurst, natural scientist; Marjorie Hillis, and Margaret Halsey, writers; Saidie Orr Dunbar, President General Federation of Women's Clubs; Jessie Sumner, Representative from Illinois.

The favorite field of endeavor appears to be literature, with 1,649 adherents. While art is next with a total of 967 in its various branches. However, there seems to be no limit to the variety of ways American women gain fame and fortune. One woman listed makes her living by restoring old masterpieces to their original luster and richness. A termite specialist rubs elbows with symphony conductors. Of the two women listed as ichthyologists, one bears the appropriate name of Fish. One woman's trade is the transcription of music into Braille; another transcribes literature into Braille, simply as a hobby.

Tip on SALADS

You can turn out new and wonderfully tasting salads by adding to the dressing a little MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste*. 2 lbs. of fresh, juicy, sun-ripened California tomatoes in each 6 oz. can. Economical because it's a concentrate. Flavor-rich and low in price. Approved by Good Housekeeping. For 52 FREE recipes, write Riverbank Canning Co., 99 Hudson St., N. Y. C.

MADONNA Tomato Paste

U. S. to Resume Fish Census Plan

Resumption of fish census work in the North Atlantic was planned today as the General Seafoods Corporation announced it had donated the trawler Harvard to the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

Federal charting of fishing banks and fisheries was abandoned in 1932 as a part of the governmental economy program and the Fisheries boat, Albatross II, was turned back to the Navy.

The Harvard, built in 1926, is a 341 gross tonnage vessel, 139 feet long. It will be converted from steam to diesel with a part of a $125,000 PWA grant obtained by the fisheries.

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The true orange flavor . . . made from selected Seville Oranges and pure cane sugar.

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Ice Cream for SUMMER DAYS

A Boston Institution: Esplanade Concert

Richard Tucker

Acoustic Shell

On Embankment Road along the Esplanade, where Boston Symphony players under the baton of Arthur Fiedler attract multitudes of music lovers to outdoor concerts.

Maestro

Top: Arthur Fiedler, Conductor of Boston Symphony Pops Orchestra, at Symphony Hall, Boston. Below: Rehearsing his ensemble.

Commerce Rises. Fares Fall Off, In Boston Year

Port of Boston Business

World trade is on the increase as far as the commerce of the Port of Boston is concerned, with the value of imports for consumption expanding as compared with a year ago, and the number of vessels arriving at Boston from overseas showing a notable increase, according to figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs, and made public today.

During the first six months of 1939, a total of 848 vessels arrived from foreign ports, against 776 for the same period a year ago. The gain was in the steamers, which jumped from 765 to 839. Nine schooners arrived in this period of each year. In addition, there were two airplanes arrived during the first six months of 1938, but none thus far this year. In June alone, 166 vessels arrived contrasted with 141 last year.

Passenger traffic fell off, however, a total of 9,640 entering the port from foreign ports thus far this year, against 11,022 a year ago.

Nearly three times as much wool came to Boston from overseas during the fiscal year ending June 30 as was the case the previous 12 months. The total wool imports were 62,548,859 pounds as against 21,025,343 pounds the previous year.

More than three times as much wool came into the Massachusetts Customs District, which included, besides Boston, 5,374,995 pounds at Lawrence and 210,947 pounds at Worcester, making a District total of 68,134,801 pounds, compared with 21,749,218 pounds in the District the previous year. The latter figures include, besides Boston, 72,876 pounds at Lawrence.

Meantime the weekly figures continue well ahead of last year.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending July 1, 1939	Year Ago
Imprts for consmptn	$1,794,919	$1,598,896
Imprts for warehouse	643,646	189,657
Withdrawn from warehouse for consmptn	540,898	508,856
Duties collected	321,596	305,013
Wool imprts (lbs.)	1,617,685	100,766
	Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	62,548,859	21,025,342
Duties collected	$22,283,666	$19,943,920

N. E. Congressmen Question Lending

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Of the New England Representatives who have considered President Roosevelt's proposal for a $3,000,000,000 lending program over a period of seven years only one supports the program.

He is Representative J. Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut, who qualified his support for the program by saying it would be "all right if you can find self-liquidating projects." Mr. Roosevelt had described the plan as "self-liquidating."

It also contains a provision for foreign loans up to $200,000,000 which probably would be made chiefly to South American nations. On this part of the program, Mr. Smith remarked "one would have to consider the loans from the viewpoint of meeting the present barter competition of certain nations."

Only one of New England's 12 Senators gave unqualified support to the program, Senator Theodore F. Green, (D) of Rhode Island, while Senators Francis T. Maloney, (D) of Connecticut, and David I. Walsh, (D) of Massachusetts, who come up for re-election next year, reserved comment on the proposal.

A majority of New England's Republicans in the House registered opposition to the plan, while Representative John W. McCormack, (D) of Massachusetts, third ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee, declined to comment on the proposal until he had studied it further.

New Haven Road Action Criticized

Edward A. Pecce, Assistant Attorney General, charged today before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission that attorneys for the New Haven Railroad were "obstructing" his actions and those of the Commission "on the slightest provocation."

Incensed because two railroad officials scheduled to appear before the P. U. C. in connection with the road's year-old petition to abandon 88 stations on the Old Colony branch had failed to appear with financial data, Mr. Pecce moved that the Commission appoint an investigator to examine the books of the New Haven directly and report back to the Commission. The latter took the request under advisement.

Labor Law Violators Pay Fines and Make Restitution

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—McKettrick-Williams, Inc., Portland dress manufacturers, and two of the company's officers, paid $1,850 in fines imposed by Federal Judge John A. Peters yesterday for violations of the wage-hour act.

At the same time, the Bay Shoe Company of Lewiston, whose officers pleaded guilty to similar charges last March, made restitution of $679 in back wages to 41 employees.

MENU TREATS from the Deep Sea

Try a salad, a cocktail or a casserole dish made of Three Diamonds Crabmeat or White Meat Tuna. It is easy to make and it's delicious and nourishing. Serve Three Diamonds Crabmeat and Tuna hot or cold and keep a supply on hand for unexpected guests.

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THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT AND White Meat TUNA

Ouster Authority Tested in Appeal To Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 6—The appeal just made to the Supreme Court in the case of the ouster order against Mrs. Elisabeth Elkins, Minimum Wage Administrator, is interpreted here as a move to determine the authority of the head of a State Department to oust a subordinate when the department feels the employee is not properly carrying out his or her duty. The ruling is also expected to bring out the position of the Governor and Executive Council.

Labor Commissioner John S. B. Davie, who terminated the services of Mrs. Elkins, contends that she does not co-operate with him in the department. The ouster order, issued to be effective July 1, has been held up with a leave of absence until August 15 in order that the opinion of the Supreme Court may be available.

In this move, which appears to have administration backing, Commissioner Davie is working against important forces, including the Business and Professional Women's Club and the State Federation of Women's Clubs, which have lined up behind Mrs. Elkins.

School Addition Planned

Meeting demands for additional facilities in the Weymouth school department, the Selectmen last night awarded a contract totalling $61,320 for an addition to the Nevins school. The new facilities will be ready for occupancy in the fall.

Bay State Master Goes to Britain For Masonic Rite

Joseph Earl Perry, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, is en route today to London to attend the ceremony, when King George VI personally installs his younger brother, the Duke of Kent, as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, in a seldom used ritual July 19 in London. Mr. Perry is a passenger on the Anchor Line steamer, California.

The position of Grand Master in England is a life appointment, the last incumbent being the Duke of Connaught, the grand uncle of the incoming Grand Master and of the King. The last time the ritual was used was 45 years ago when the Duke of Connaught was first installed into office. The incoming Grand Master was elected last April.

Freemasons from all parts of the world are heading for London, and nearly 12,000 are expected to attend the installation, which will be at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Only Grand Lodge officers, masters and wardens of individual lodges, and specially invited guests are eligible to attend the ceremony.

Mr. Perry is taking with him the prized Henry Price Medal, highest Masonic honor in Massachusetts, to present to the new Grand Master of England. With him is Everett W. Frazar, who is presiding Worshipful Master of Yokohama Lodge No. 1092, which is located in Yokohama, under a constitution granted in England. He served in the same capacity 21 years ago and was recently re-elected to a second term. He is also Grand Chaplain of Masons in China, under jurisdiction of Massachusetts Grand Lodge.

Mr. Frazar was born in Shanghai and both his father and grandfather were Boston men, commanding the old type square riggers that sailed on trading voyages to the Orient with New England trinkets and brought back silks and spices. Mr. Frazar is traveling in all about 35,000 miles for the purpose of attending this unusual ceremony.

Comet Takes Fire; Passengers Safe

DEDHAM, Mass., July 6 (AP)—Approximately 100 passengers, including women and children, fled to safety today when a locomotive fire disabled the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad's crack express, the Comet, en route from Providence, R. I., to Boston.

Louis Thayer, engineer, brought the train to a stop in a meadow after he observed flames spurting from the Diesel engines of the streamlined locomotive. The passengers, ordered from the train, filed out in orderly manner and walked a quarter of a mile along the tracks. They were then picked up by automobiles and buses and transported to Boston.

Women to Play Major Role At Institute in Williamstown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 6—The role which the women of America should play in helping to promote economic justice and to further co-operation and good will among all faiths, with a view to strengthening the nation's democracy, will be studied in detail by women leaders from all parts of the country at the 1939 Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, it is announced by Mrs. Grace Allen Bangs, Chairman of the Women's Section of the Institute.

Because of the emphasis placed upon the Women's Section in this year's program, to be held on the Williams College campus here from Aug. 27 through Sept. 1, a large number of key figures in women's circles will take part in the deliberations.

The Women's Section will be one of the groups which will consider special aspects of the Institute's central theme, "Citizenship and Religion: A Consideration of American Policy With Regard to the Relations of Church and Synagogue to the State." Mrs. Bangs is a member of the Women's National Advisory Committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the organization which will sponsor the Institute. Co-operating with her in planning the women's program are Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mrs. David Levy, and Mrs. William L. Duffy, all members of the Women's National Advisory Committee.

The primary objective of the discussions, Mrs. Bangs explained, will be to bring about a common understanding of problems and viewpoints, in the hope of aiding the cause of tolerance and intergroup co-operation.

Travel to South America Growing

Ocean passenger traffic between the Atlantic Coast of the United States and the east coast ports of South America, in the first six months of this year, set new records, according to officials of Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., operators of the American Republics Line, which began passenger service in the North America-South America run late last year.

Between Jan. 1 and June 30, the vessels of this line—the Good Neighbor fleet—carried 5,739 passengers, the company declared, which shows a gain of 2,399 passengers over the combined carryings of the two lines which served that trade last year, the Munson and the Furness Prince Line.

The boom in this service is laid by officials of the line to efforts of the Department of State to improve our national relations with the countries of South America; the peaceful conditions in South America and the recognition on the part of the travelling public that our neighbor lands are in themselves attractive.

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8 and 16 Round Trip to CAPE ANN Gloucester—Rockport 1.00 Children Under 12 Half Fare
Special Every Sunday
Swimming, fishing, bicycling, boating, hiking, picnicking, horseback riding, Artists' Colony
Leave No. Station—Daylight time 8 a. m., 10:25 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 2:40 p. m., 4:40 p. m., 6 p. m. Frequent return trains up to 9:40 p. m.

8 and 16 Round Trip to WINNIPESAUKEE and The Weirs, N. H. 1.69 Children Under 12 Half Fare
Special Every Sunday
Speed boat, sea plane and scenic steamboat rides around lake. Swimming, fishing advancements
Leave No. Station—Daylight time 9 a. m. Returning leave Weirs, N. H., 4:40 p. m., 7:50 p. m.
Also ask about bargain fares from Lowell to The Weirs

8 and 16 Round Trip to OLD ORCHARD 1.69 Children Under 12 Half Fare
Special Every Sunday
Leave No. Station—Daylight time 9 a. m. Returning leave Old Orchard 7:02 p. m.
Also ask about bargain fares to Old Orchard Beach from Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Ipswich, Newburyport, Portsmouth, Lawrence, Haverhill, Exeter and Dover

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1 LB JAR 17c ONLY PURE FRUIT AND SUGAR 2 LB JAR 29c

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TUNA FISH LIGHT MEAT No 1 Tins 25c 2 No ½ Tins 25¢
HORMEL SPAM 12 oz Tin 27¢
CLAPP'S Baby Foods Strained 3 4 oz Tins 23¢
RASPBERRIES 2 8 oz Tins 19¢
FINAST TOMATO JUICE 3 16 oz Bots 25¢ 3 24 oz Tins 25¢

BABBITT CLEANSER CLEANS, SCOURS, BRIGHTENS 2 Tins 9¢
OAKITE Pkg 10¢
MATCHES BLUE TIP 6 LGE. BXS. 21¢

COCOMALT 1 Lb Tin 39¢
COCOMALT ½ Lb Tin 21¢
WESSON OIL Pt Tin 23¢
MACARONI WHITE SPRAY 8 oz Pkg 5¢

FINAST - BAKED IN BRICK OVENS
BAKED BEANS 2 28 oz TINS 23¢
WITH PLENTY OF PLUMP RAISINS
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FINAST - PURE RIPE TOMATOES AND SPICES
KETCHUP 2 14 oz BOTS 25¢

BELMONT SALAD DRESSING Qt. Bot. 25¢
PALMOLIVE SOAP POPULAR TOILET SOAP 3 Bars 17¢
LUX Toilet Soap Bar 6¢
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WHEATIES 2 Pkgs 21¢
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DAINTY JELL 6 PURE FRUIT FLAVORS 3 Pkgs 10¢
RED SALMON TIMBERLAKE ALASKA Tall Tin 19¢
CRYSTALINE SALT 2 2 Lb Pkgs 13¢

IVORY SOAP Med Bar 5¢ 3 Lge Bars 25¢
SWANSDOWN Cake Flour 44 Oz Pkg 21¢
CORN FLAKES WHITE SPRAY Pkg 5¢

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Bees Playing Well Enough to Climb in League Standing Soon—Veteran's Game

Hapless Phillies Start Series at Hive Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Their series with the New York Giants ended, the awakened Bees spent an afternoon away from the National League today and looked ahead to a set of four games with the hapless Phillies. The approaching series is under way with a single tomorrow, continues with another single on Ladies' Day and closes with a double-header on Sunday.

Judging by earlier success in competition with Doc Prothro's club, the Bees should be out of seventh place before the All-Star game next Tuesday. Since the start of the current pennant campaign, Casey Stengel has captured seven triumphs in eight meetings with the occupants of the cellar. The lone Prothro victory came in the second half of the May 30 double-header at Shibe Park when Sylvester Johnson edged Bill Posedel, 5-3.

Win 18 in East

As a matter of fact, Stengel has registered success all through the East this year. Playing against the Giants, Phils and Brooklyn Dodgers Casey has compiled a .667 percentage, or 18 wins and only nine setbacks. Included, also, is the 23-inning tie with the Brooks, which the Bees would have won if Otto Huber had not tripped over third base. It is the miserable showing against the West which has anchored the locals in the lower half of the standing. The Boston pace with the so-called western teams is a poor .308, by way of 12 triumphs and 27 losses.

The Bees will have an opportunity to better this western situation in the near future, and there is every reason to be optimistic. With Tony Cuccinello back in good standing at second base, and the offense generally improved, the four visitors from the West—starting with St. Louis—are due for a surprise. Ask Bill Terry. The Giants were "hot" until the Bees came along and showered them with ice water.

Giants End String

That monopoly over the Terrymen had to end some time, as proved at the Hive yesterday. After running up a string of six over the New Yorkers, the locals finally were stopped by a combination of ineffective pitching and bad breaks. The teams were all even going into the ninth inning yesterday, 7 to 7, when the visitors rallied for four runs. The rally started, however, when a ball took a freak hop over Shortstop Eddie Miller's head.

Jim Turner, making his first start since the accident on June 3, was far off form and lasted only three innings against the Giants. The forced layoff left the veteran out of shape and it may be another week or more before he can give the opposition a battle. As Jim says himself, he never loafs around like it was necessary to do during June. Getting back into condition now is more difficult than it would be in the spring of the year. For the Nashville milkman is an active individual in the winter.

Cooch Reaches .337

Cuccinello, Al Simmons, and Maxie West continue to slug the ball for Stengel. In the Giant final Cooch made three hits and lifted his average to .337. West reached a new high for the season at .263, and at this pace will soon be in the .300 class. So will Simmons, who today had halted at the .297 mark. Al has hit in eight straight contests. Debs Garms also kept his string intact. The Texan has gone nine games and has connected at least once in 29 of the club's last 31 engagements. Earlier in the race Debs ran up hitting streaks of 12 and 14 games.

Over in Philadelphia yesterday the Red Sox maintained their supremacy over the Athletics, with Jim Tabor hitting his fifth home run in two days. The third baseman, since returning from his suspension, has batted a sensational .545 against American League pitching. In two days at Shibe Park the boy drove in 12 runs with five circuit clouts, a double and single.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Williams, the rookie Red Sox right fielder, is back in the .300 class . . . It is his first appearance above the charmed level since May 7 . . . Joe Cronin has batted in 14 runs in his last eight games . . . Lou Finney, adopting the Boston influence, has hit .371 in his reserve role with the Sox . . . Doc Cramer, with 95 hits, may be the first big leaguer to reach 100 . . . Doerr went up to .322 in the Shibe Park final.

Bees

July 5

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Moore lf	5	1	1	1	3	0	0
Jurges ss	5	2	3	7	3	4	0
Danning c	5	2	2	3	3	0	0
Ott rf	3	2	1	1	3	0	0
Bonura 1b	4	2	3	6	12	1	0
Demaree cf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Chiozza 3b	4	0	2	2	0	2	1
Whitehead 2b	5	0	2	2	1	4	1
Gumbert p	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
*Ripple	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lynn p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hubbell p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	11	16	24	27	15	2

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Warstler 3b	5	1	1	1	0	1	0
Hassett 1b	5	3	2	2	8	1	0
Simmons lb	5	0	2	2	1	0	0
West cf	3	1	2	2	4	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	5	1	3	4	2	3	1
Garms rf	4	0	1	2	2	0	1
Miller ss	5	1	0	0	4	4	0
Lopez c	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
Turner p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Outlaw	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanning p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sullivan p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Errickson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	7	12	15	27	11	1

*Batted for Turner in third. †Batted for Gumbert in sixth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	4	—11
Boston	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	— 7

Runs batted in, Jurges, Cuccinello 2, Gumbert, Simmons, West 2, Bonura 3, Lopez 2, Demaree, Chiozza 2. Two-base hits, Cuccinello, Garms, Lopez, Danning. Three-base hits, Jurges 2. Home run, Bonura. Sacrifice hit, Ott. Left on base, Boston 9 New York 7. Base on balls, by Gumbert, by Lanning 2 by Sullivan, by Hubbell. Struck out, by Turner 2 by Lanning, by Hubbell. Double play, Miller, Cuccinello and Hassett. Wild pitches, Turner, Hubbell, Gumbert. Hits, off Turner, 7 in 3 innings; off Gumbert, 9 in 5 innings; off Lanning, 4 in 3 innings; off Lynn, 3 in 1 inning; off Sullivan, 3 in 2⅓ innings; off Errickson, 2 in ⅔ inning; off Hubbell, 0 in 3 innings. Winning pitcher, Hubbell. Losing pitcher, Sullivan. Time 2h. 30m. Umpires, Goetz, Campbell and Stark. Attendance, 1032.

HAPPY BOYS!

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For help in choosing the right school consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They are published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page.

Solve Your School Problem

SELECT A MONITOR-ADVERTISED SCHOOL

Star Sculler —By Pap'

Joe
-BURK-
HE IS IN ENGLAND DEFENDING THE DIAMOND SCULLS CROWN HE WON A YEAR AGO
THE POWERFUL YOUNG NEW JERSEY FRUIT FARMER HOPES TO BE THE FIRST AMERICAN TO WIN THE OLYMPIC SCULLING TITLE IN 20 YEARS
HE WON THE BRITISH, CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIPS IN 1938
DAP

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Frank Shields Eliminated In Conway Tourney

BULLETIN

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., July 6 (AP)—Young Bill Talbert of Cincinnati led the Gold Racket tennis field into the round of eight today by wearing down the powerful August Ganzenmuller, former Columbia basketball and crew star, 11—9, 6—1, on the Eastern Slope Inn courts.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., July 6 (AP)—Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., top-seeded in the Eastern Slope Gold Racket tennis tournament, drew Henry Prusoff of Seattle, Wash., as his second-round opponent today after breezing through the opening round in easy fashion.

Prusoff, fighting to make a big-time tennis comeback after his career was suddenly halted, also came through his opening match easily.

Second-seeded Hal Surface of Kansas City drew a dangerous foeman for his second-round encounter in Martyn Buxby, steady Miami youngster, while Ernie Sutter of New Orleans shared the bracket with Jack Bushman, another Louisianian, who performed in impressive fashion in the initial round to eliminate the veteran J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., 7—5, 6—1.

Johnny Doeg of Rumson, N. J., fourth-seeded in the draw, tangled with J. Norman Anderson, Jr., of New York. Ladislav Hecht, former Czechoslovakian Davis Cup player, drew Morey Lewis, from Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, while Lewis' schoolmate, Gordon Reeder, who surprised many by knocking out big Frank Shields of New York in yesterday's first round, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5, was paired against Chauncey D. Steele, Jr., of New York. The summaries:

First Round

William Talbert, New York, defeated J. W. Rice, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—1.
J. Norman Anderson Jr., New York, defeated J. W. Douglas, Ashland, 6—1, 6—1.
Clifford Sutter, New York, defeated A. H. Stitt, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.
Orme Wilson, New York, defeated Herbert Nolan, New York, 6—0, 6—0.
Hal Surface Kansas City, defeated Tom Stokes, New Orleans, 6—3, 6—4.
C. D. Steele, Jr., New York, defeated T. L. Hickey, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.
Ladislav Hecht, New York, defeated Brad Boynton, North Conway, 6—0, 6—0.
Henry Prusoff, Seattle, Wash., defeated Harold Tenney, Greenwich, Conn., 6—1, 6—4.
John Doeg, New York, won by default from Franklin Hunt, Portland, Maine.
Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., defeated Ronald Edwards, San Jose, Cal., 6—2, 6—3.
Morey Lewis, Kenyon College, defeated Edward McKnight, Springfield, Mass., 6—3, 6—3.
Wayne Sabin, Portland, Ore., defeated R. N. Cunningham, Exeter, N. H., 6—1, 6—2.
August Ganzenmuller, New York, defeated Ted Parker, Manchester, N. H., 8—6, 6—2.
Gordon Reeder, Gambier, Ohio, defeated Frank Shields, New York, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.
Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Hendrich Kulik, Salem, Mass., 6—1, 6—3.
Jack Bushman, Louisiana State Univ., defeated J. Gilbert Hall, New York, 7—5, 6—1.

Grace Recalled

ST. LOUIS, July 6 (AP)—Joe Grace, who was optioned to the Toledo Club of the American Association several weeks ago has been recalled by the St. Louis Browns in a move designed to bolster their outfield, Vice-President Bill De Witt announced. Grace played with Memphis last year.

Motorboat Race

TORONTO (CP) — The Canadian National Exhibition will stage the International championship in the 225 cubic inch outboard motor class in Toronto Harbor Sept. 7, it was announced.

Arrangements have been completed with the American Power Boat Association. The small craft have an average speed of 60 m. p. h.

Eastern's Cruise Starts Monday for Cape Waters

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Held during a season that today yachtsmen are acclaiming the greatest ever for cruising boats, the Eastern Yacht Club cruise, which begins off the Marblehead organization's outside starting line next Monday, should provide more than usual interest this season.

Whereas a year ago some 20 yachts assembled, this season around 25 are expected to make the cruise which disbands off Vineyard Haven the following Saturday.

Chairman of the Regatta Committee, J. Amory Jeffries, said yesterday, "we don't require an entry from the members of this cruise, so I can't say just now how many we shall have; but if our New London-Marblehead race is any criterion towards the number of yachts on the cruise, we should have quite a fleet—at least more than last year.

The New London to Marblehead run, following the Harvard-Yale crew race, attracted 33 boats, a record for the five-year-old event.

Sunday evening, a captains' meeting has been called for the skippers and crews of the various yachts participating. At 9:30 the next morning the fleet leaves Marblehead on a race to the entrance of the Cape Cod Canal, and then they proceed under power to Marion, port of Beverly Yacht Club.

Tuesday the fleet runs from Marion to Edgartown, where they will be guests of the Edgartown Yacht Club. The next day the Easterns are scheduled to reach Nantucket, where on Thursday a race is planned for all classes.

On Friday, the cruise aweighs anchor and moves along to Vineyard Haven, where on Saturday they make a short run to Padenarum, a small port off the Haven, and disband.

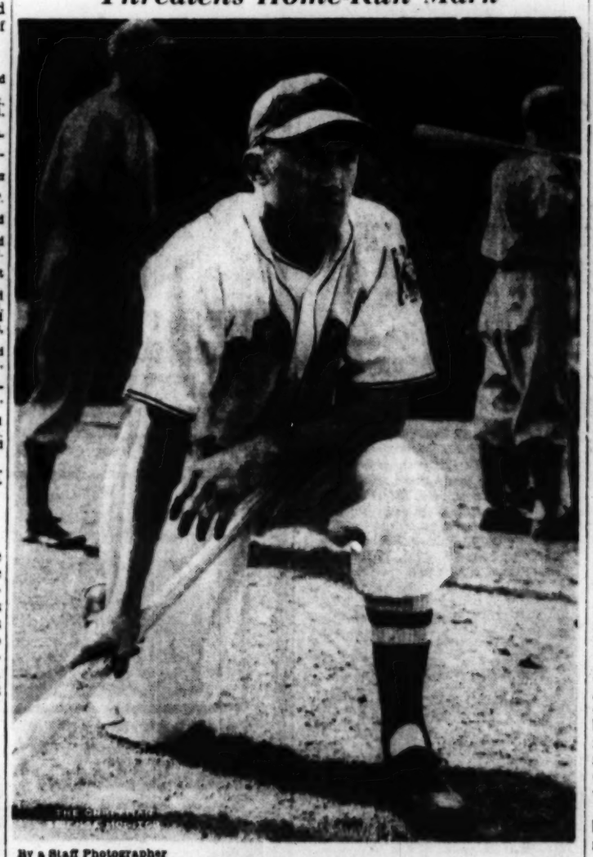
Eastern's cruise is one of many planned by leading yacht clubs along Massachusetts coast lines. With cruising boats this year grabbing the early season yachting focus in fine style, popularity for these cruises by individual yacht clubs is thus strongly presaged.

This turn to handicap racing has puzzled yachting's experts who have watched the popularity of the one-design racing increase more and more each year during the past decade. In reality, it shows yachting spreading its fold to include the "smaller fry" and the "bigger fish."

Semi-Pro Dates Set

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—The annual New York State semipro baseball tournament will be held in New York City Aug. 1 to 10, it has been announced by President Ray Dumont of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress.

Threatens Home-Run Mark



By a Staff Photographer

Jim Tabor, Red Sox

The Red Sox third baseman's home run yesterday at Philadelphia was his fifth in two successive days. Tony Lazzeri, with the Yankees in 1936, hit six in three straight afternoons. Tabor has batted .545 since his suspension was lifted.

Tiller Talk

Commodore B. Deveraux Barker's (Eastern Yacht Club) flagship, Good Hope, will probably lead the fleet on the cruise . . . Eastern's rocking chair fleet is now wondering whether Charles Francis Adams, who won the famous Puritan Cup Race for the third time last Tuesday, will join the fleet on the cruise . . . "Charlie Ad" would provide almost too much competition for the other hardies on the racing runs, for his experience midst ocean airs has been lengthy.

♪ ♪ ♪

Pleon Yacht Club holds its second weekly race of the season tomorrow for its members . . . Last week's inaugural was disappointing for the rainy southeasterly kept most of the youngsters ashore.

♪ ♪ ♪

Duxbury's juniors enjoy their first team races tomorrow afternoon . . . The Friday series for Duxbury A Ducks and the A Bugs are on deck. This afternoon the series for the B Ducks and the B Bugs got under way.

♪ ♪ ♪

The regular mid-week yachting function of the Corinthian Yacht Club yesterday attracted a fleet of 48 boats . . . Feature engagement of the day saw the former M-B Class champion, E. Sohier Welch take the measure of the Thirty Square Meters with his Evanthia . . . Moose, who took the headlines after her triumph Tuesday with Prince Olav at the helm, finished second . . . Caleb Loring continued his fine wins in the M-B's, while Daniel Pinkham Jr., beat six other T boats to the line.

♪ ♪ ♪

Robert W. Sides' Spray triumphed over seven other Triangles in the major encounter at the Eastern Point Yacht Club . . . Anthony Farrel Jr., scored in the Cape Cod Knockabout Class in the other race at Gloucester . . . Ben Smith continued his Triangle monopoly at Annisquam yesterday . . . Ted Norton's Dab beat ten other Fish boats . . . Anne Matheis beat 14 Duxbury Ducks at Duxbury.

Red Sox

July 5

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr, 2b	5	1	2	2	3	6	0
Cramer, cf	3	1	1	2	0	0	0
Foxx, 1b	5	1	2	3	8	1	0
Williams, rf	4	0	0	0	4	0	1
Cronin, ss	4	0	0	0	4	2	0
Finney, lf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Tabor, 3b	4	1	1	4	0	1	0
Peacock, c	4	1	1	2	3	1	0
Auker, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bagby, p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ostermueller, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	6	14	20	27	11	2

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gantenbein, 2b	5	0	0	0	2	4	0
Ambler, ss	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
†Dean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newsome ss	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
†Brucker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siebert, 1b	3	0	1	1	9	2	0
Johnson, lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hayes, c	4	0	1	2	4	0	1
Chapman, cf	3	1	1	3	5	1	0
Miles, rf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Nagel, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	3	1
Potter, p	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
‡Moses	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	9	13	27	15	2

*Batted for Ambler in 7th. †Batted for Newsome in 9th. ‡Batted for Potter in 9th.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	—4

Runs batted in, Peacock, Williams 2, Cronin, Foxx, Tabor, Hayes, Johnson, Siebert, Miles. Two-base hits, Cramer, Peacock, Miles, Williams, Hayes. Three-base hits, Johnson, Chapman. Home runs, Johnson, Tabor. Stolen base, Finney. Sacrifices, Cronin, Auker, Siebert. Double plays, Tabor, Doerr and Foxx; Chapman and Hayes; Cronin and Doerr; Gantenbein, Newsome and Siebert. Left on bases, Boston 8, Philadelphia 7. Base on balls, by Auker 2, by Bagby, by Potter 3. Struck out by Bagby by Ostermueller, by Potter 2. Hits, off Auker, 6 in 5 2-3 innings; off Bagby, 3 in 2 1-3 innings (none out in 9th); off Ostermueller, 0 in 1 inning. Wild pitches, Potter 2. Winning pitcher, Auker. Umpires, Kolls, Grieve, Summers. Time, 1:59. Attendance, 8,000.

Canadiens Seek Conacher

MONTREAL (CP)—Jules Dugal, manager of Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, states the club is seeking to sign Charlie Conacher of Toronto, big right-winger who played last season with Detroit Red Wings, and Joe Benoit, of the Trail Smoke Eaters, 1938 Allan Cup champions.

Dugal said the "deals have been pending, but nothing has been done about them yet."

Conacher, property of Toronto Maple Leafs, was optioned last season to Detroit Red Wings, but the Detroit management announced last week the option would not be renewed.

Acquisition of the two players would be further steps in Canadiens' plans to rebuild after a dismal season. Last week President J. Ernest Savard announced Ray Getliffe had been obtained from Boston Bruins. Dugal said the club has released Jimmy Ward, veteran right winger, who came to Canadiens last season from the disbanded Montreal Maroons. He was one of the most popular players ever to perform here.

Night Baseball Will Sponsor Larger Stadiums, Save Minors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—The 55,000 gate at the Cleveland Indians first night game here recently, which set a new record for major league night game attendance, is but a forerunner of the larger gates at major league night games of the future. This is the belief of Robert J. Swackhamer, a man who has grown up with night baseball and designer of a hundred or more baseball lighting systems, including those at the major league parks in Cincinnati, Brooklyn, and at the Cleveland Municipal Stadium where the Indians play night ball.

"Night games have already boomed baseball attendance in the major league cities where lighting systems have been installed for night ball," Swackhamer points out. "Night game attendance has been from four to seven times average day attendance. I believe club owners in the majors will eventually build bigger and better stadiums to accomodate from 100,000 to 150,000 fans for night games," the General Electric expert explains.

"Since 1930, when we were called in to light the first minor league park at Des Moines, Iowa, more than half the teams in the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues have installed floodlighting systems for night games. It's an open secret that night baseball has been the savior of many minor league teams, and has bolstered dwindling attendance."

The English Football Association was formed in 1863.

A Minnesota law halts Sunday baseball games at 6 p. m.

Charles B. MacDonald was the first American golf king.

Starting Line-Ups Named For Old-Timers' Ball Game

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the announcement today of the American and National League line-ups for the Veterans of Foreign Wars' "Old Timers'" game to be played at Fenway Park July 12, it is disclosed that two outstanding major league combinations will work together again as a unit.

The first of these is Connie Mack's famous $100,000 infield, consisting of Stuffy McInnis at first, Eddie Collins at second, Jack Barry at short, and Frank "Home Run" Baker at third. And the second is the former great Red Sox outfield of Duffy Lewis, Tris Speaker, and Harry Hooper. Both outfits will play under Bill Carrigan, former manager of the Red Sox, for the junior league team.

Hooper Leads Off

Regardless of the ball-playing ability of these stars, whose careers were in their prime in the days before the war, the mere fact that they are gathering together on the field should be enough. Hooper is at the head of the batting order again, but he probably won't find his way to first so often as he did; Duffy Lewis won't rifle his throws to home, instead of bouncing them; and Spoke may find it little harder to start at the crack of the bat. But at least they will be in familiar pastures and recognized as former world champions.

Lewis, incidentally, is the only one of the three who still makes his living from baseball. He now is traveling secretary for the Bees. Speaker is a Cleveland businessman, while Hooper, who retired from the game in 1922, has held down the postmastership of Capitola, Calif., for the past seven years.

Collins of Red Sox

As for the $100,000 boys, two of them are well-known in this section of the country. Eddie Collins is the level-headed vice-president and general manager of the Red Sox, in which capacity he guides the reins on Owner Tom Yawkey's baseball pocketbook, while Barry, a former Red Sox manager, now serves as the efficient coach of baseball at Holy Cross. As for the other two members of that quartet, neither Baker nor McInnis will admit that he has put away his baseball spangles for good.

For the American Leaguers, Walter Johnson, the former Washington speed king, and Cy Young, of Cleveland and the Red Sox in the days around the turn of the century, have been listed as pitchers. Johnson probably will not be able to throw his "high, hard one," and Young will find that fielding has not become any easier, but at least the wind-ups will be there. Young, incidentally, won 511 games in the major leagues, struck out nearly 3,000 batters, and had a grand average of .619. When he quit the game, it was not because his arm was gone—it was because he felt he could not field well enough to do himself justice.

Nationals

The National League team, which will be coached and managed by Fred Mitchell, the former manager and business manager of the Braves, and until last year coach of Harvard's nine, has no such groups of stars in its line-up, but it would have satisfied any big league manager of a few years ago. It includes Bernie Friberg, cf; Joey Connolly, lf; Frankie Frisch, 2b; Honus Wagner, ss; Fred Tenney, 1b; Heinie Groh, 3b; Red Murray, rf; Mitchell, c; and Charlie "Kid" Nichols and Grover Alexander, p.

The game will begin at 3 p. m., and will be preceded by a softball game at 1:30 p. m. between Lowell Thomas' "Nine Old Men" and a team of local celebrities.

Sporting Around the Hub

Olympets Meet State Champs Tonight

When Boston's softball Olympets take the Garden floor tonight, they will be after their third victory in a row and their fourth on their home floor this season. After upsetting New Haven's famed Connecticut Yankees last Thursday night, the Pets believe themselves ready for last year's state champions, the Fisk Rubber Girls from Springfield, whom they play tonight.

The Springfield aggregation last year won 26 out of 32 games, while this season they have already taken nine out of their 11 starts. The Pets, on the other hand, have done very well against highly regarded opponents. The Olympets beat the Roverettes of New York who had tasted defeat but once before their visit to the Hub.

Manager Jack Harris plans to send his No. 1 hurler, Helen Johnson, against the visiting Springfield team. Mary Pratt, Wollaston southpaw hurler, who has been away at camp so far this summer, has returned to the Pets, and will be ready for relief duty, if necessary, against the publicized, hard-hitting visitors.

In the preliminary game which starts at 8 p. m., the Gardenias meet the newly formed Norumbega Park Totem Pole Girls. This is the first game in the recently organized Metropolitan League.

♪ ♪ ♪

Quincy and its South Shore neighbors today were awaiting the exhibition ball game the Boston Bees are scheduled to play late this afternoon at Quincy's new Municipal Stadium. Opposition for the Bees is an All-Star aggregation composed of picked members from the South Shore League, and city league teams from Quincy. At Quincy, a city which takes its semi-pro baseball, and even the fast-growing sport, softball, seriously, this game, which starts at 4:30, will attract a large crowd.

Secretary John Quinn of the Bees made a nice gesture yesterday. After looking over the new Merrymount field, which he said was one of the best equipped fields he had seen for some time, Quinn told Quincy's Park Commissioner to take a truck into National League Park and pick up some clay for the pitching mound. Major league teams use a special clay, so Quinn decided to donate 100 bags of the special substance to Quincy's field.

♪ ♪ ♪

A gala afternoon it was for Longwood Cricket Club members when they dedicated and officially opened the new Presbrey Pool this afternoon. Swimming competitions occupied most of the entertainment, with Dorothy Leonard of Worcester and Doris Brennan of Olneyville, who will represent New England at Des Moines, Iowa, July 27-29, featuring the busy program.

♪ ♪ ♪

Massachusetts' champion, Al Everts of Newton High School, was turned back in his national scholastic quest yesterday at Haverford, Pa., by Jack Kramer, Montebello, Calif., lad seeded sixth in junior ranking nationally. Everts, teamed with Ernie Johnson of Newton, also lost in the round-of-eight doubles, 6—1, 1—6, 6—2. The score of Everts singles match was 1—6, 6—3, 6—0.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tabor Academy has long been one of the east's most powerful schoolboy crews. This year at the Royal Henley Regatta in England, the Tabor oarsmen are favorites to walk away with honors. This is Tabor's third trip to the Henley, its first two journeys in 1936 and 1937 showing victorious results. This year at home Tabor's first and second crews both rowed an undefeated season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Brae Burn Country Club will be host next Tuesday at the annual field day of the Twilight Four-Ball Golf League, Spring Division. The league schedule was completed last Thursday with Brae Burn in top place, followed by Weston and Winchester for second and third.

Major Leaders

by the Associated Press

National League

Batting — Arnovich, Philadelphia, .378; Bonura, New York, .360.

Runs—Frey and Werber, Cincinnati, 58.

Runs batted in—McCormick, Cincinnati, 59; Bonura, New York, 57.

Hits — Arnovich, Philadelphia, 93; Brown, St. Louis, 92.

Doubles—Mize and Slaughter, St. Louis, 22.

Triples—Herman, Chicago, 10; Goodman, Cincinnati, 8.

Home runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, and Mize, St. Louis, 14.

Stolen bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 12; Hack, Chicago, 11.

Pitching—Wyatt, Brooklyn, 7-0; Gumbert, New York, 10-2.

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .425; Foxx, Boston, .352.

Runs—Cramer, Boston, 63; Dickey, New York, 61.

Runs batted in—Williams, Boston, 66; Greenberg, Detroit, 61.

Hits—McQuinn, St. Louis, 96; Cramer, Boston, 95.

Doubles — Greenberg, Detroit, 25; Rolfe, New York, 24.

Triples—Lewis, Wright and Travis, Washington, McCosky, Detroit, McQuinn, St. Louis, and Keltner, Cleveland, 7.

Home runs—Greenberg, Detroit, 16; Selkirk, New York, 14.

Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 27; Chapman, Cleveland, 12.

Pitching—Donald, New York, 10-0; Sundra, New York, 5-0.

Sixteen yards is the standard trapshot range.

All-time record for two-man bowling teams is 1,415 points.

First All-American Final in Men's Singles at Wimbledon Since Wood Won in 1931

Marble vs. Stammers

Today at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 6 (AP)—Alice Marble, San Francisco's United States champion, in one of the most sensational exhibitions ever seen on the famed center court, today defeated Mrs. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark, 6—0, 6—0 to enter the finals of the All-England tennis championships against Britain's Kay Stammers. Miss Stammers eliminated Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3 in the other semifinal.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 6 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., a couple of grinning American boys who room together and even look something alike, turned Wimbledon's "world" championship into an exhibition of United States tennis yesterday by beating Ferenc Puncec of Yugoslavia and Henner Henkel of Germany in the semifinals.

Riggs won at 6—2, 6—3, 6—4 and Cooke came through with 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

These two upstarts sat in the stands and watched each other win and when Riggs staggered off the court with his 12 rackets he explained:

Present

"Say we cooked up this all-American final last night (Tuesday) as a birthday present for Cooke. He was 25 today (Wednesday) and we figured we oughta celebrate."

Late in the day, Riggs and Cooke just managed to squeeze into the semifinals of the men's doubles, where they meet that remarkable French pair, Jacques Brugnon and Jean Borotra. The Americans defeated England's George Patrick Hughes and H. Billington, 6—3, 3—6, 6—8, 6—2, 11—9.

United States champion Alice Marble of San Francisco and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., get a chance to complete the American slam when they meet Mrs. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark and Kay Stammers of England, respectively, in the semifinals of women's singles.

Impudent

There's something sublimely impudent about this cocky young American team. When Don Budge turned pro last year, the "experts" over here gathered around and decided the American tennis monopoly was broken. Whereupon Riggs, Cooke, Don McNeill, Gene Smith and company proceeded to take over the finals of the French championship and then monopolize Wimbledon. Not since Sidney Wood and Frank Shields went to the last round in 1931 with Wood winning by default has there been an all-American men's final and not since Ellsworth Vines came through in 1932 has an American won on his debut at Wimbledon. Both Cooke and Riggs are making their first appearances at this famous tennis center.

Riggs is easily the most nonchalant customer who ever graced the center court. He duck-waddled out yesterday at 2:50 p. m., gave up his service in the first game and then proceeded to sweep the astonished Puncec right off the court.

When with sheer superiority of speed and stroke, he had pulled out the first set, Bobby decided he'd take it easy. He didn't even try to return Puncec's service half the time. He let Puncec win six of his games in the last two sets, at love. But always with supreme confidence, Bobby won when and as he liked.

In some ways Cookie is even more surprising. Even the U. S. L. T. A. didn't think he was good enough to pay his full expenses over here, but he eliminated top-seeded Bunny Austin, and yesterday looked like a champion in trimming Henkel.

In fairness it must be said, Cooke got his share of the breaks. Leading 4—3 in the first set with Henkel serving, Cooke won the eighth game when one of his backhand drives hit the top of the net and just crawled over. Before Henkel got over that break Cooke had taken the next game at love for set.

Henkel's rally in the second set was due to his forcing tactics at the net, but in the ninth game of the third he came in once too often. Racing in after a deep forehand drive, the German was left stranded at the net by a perfect lob, and on the next serve Cooke beat him with a superb half volley and took the game for the lead. The American won the next game to love for set and never was behind again.

Ancient English Field Game Still Played

B. I. P.

General view of goal-running in progress at Kent

And Talking of . . Goal-Running

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

An Ancient Game Survives

DYMCHURCH, Kent, Eng.—In this little Kentish village I have found the barely recognizable descendant of one of Baseball's earliest ancestors named Prisoner's Base. The survivor here is known as Goal-Running, and the best way I can describe the game for you in a single sentence is to say that it is a species of football without the ball. Though it more closely resembles in its basic principles the game of "touched you last" or "he" that sent most of us scampering and shouting around the school playground when we were little boys and girls.

That simple pastime was a derivative from Prisoner's Base, a game played by British kiddies from the earliest times. And it is believed that a version of this, played with a ball, was the Baseball mentioned in English literature long before Abner Doubleday evolved the American team game of baseball at Cooperstown in 1839.

Well, it seems to me a fair deduction that if the importance of the ball was stressed in the old-time English baseball (and really we don't know whether it was or not) the result would be a game of throwing, catching, fielding, and ultimately hitting. In short, a game of the family from which modern baseball descends. While if the bases, not the ball, were stressed, you would, by natural process of elaboration to suit adults, have something in the nature of the Dymchurch Goal-Running.

Played Around 1650

Nobody knows when this game was first played here, but the generally accepted estimate takes us back to the region of 1650.

At first goal-running was a sort of free-for-all affair, with unlimited numbers of participants and a period of play lasting until the majority got tired of the proceedings and went home.

Now, however, cup competitions are held and in them the operations are on a regularized basis, with 10 or 12 pairs of players to a team and 40 minutes to a game, 20 for each half.

Goal-Flags

The pitch on which the contest takes place measures 120 yards square and at two opposing ends are what are termed the goal-flags.

Broadly speaking, the object of the game is for members of a side to try to run round the enemy's goal-flags without being touched by corresponding members of the opposition. When a runner succeeds in doing this, he scores a point, but if he is touched while trying to do so then a "stroke," meaning five points, is awarded to the opposing team.

As soon as a man is caught, both teams stop running and return to their respective goals. But if someone gets safely around his enemy's flags, thereby scoring a point, the points-umpire—there is one for each team—just makes a note of the score and the game continues.

Umpires and Referees

When full time expires, the points-umpires total up the scores and the result is officially determined. In addition to a points-umpire, each team provides also a referee, whose duty is to see that nothing irregular takes place.

The game has strategy and subtleties of its own, of course, but the main requirement of a player is that he shall be fleet of foot and elusive. By virtue of its simplicity, Goal-Running is practically free from rules other than those I have mentioned in regard to the scoring of points. But you need to be in good training to participate with any marked degree of success.

The uniform worn by the players consists of light shorts and a singlet or shirt, with socks and sneakers or just socks. And, on a nice hot summer's day, they tell me it is possible to turn out in this garb for a spot of goal-running and to feel decidedly overdressed.

College Stars In Semifinals At Montclair

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 6 (AP)—Douglas Imhoff and Robert Peacock, national intercollegiate doubles tennis champions from the University of California, paced the field in the Eastern intercollegiate tournament into the semifinal round yesterday.

Imhoff and Peacock, seeded second, scored over Robert Low and Myron Folsom of Stanford, 6—0, 6—3. Smashing beautifully, they breezed through the contest in 35 minutes.

Semifinalists

Other teams to gain semifinal brackets were the top-seeded Texas duo of Robert Kamrath and Warren Christner who beat Bill Hoogs, third, and William Coulthard of California, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; A. Ronald Lubin and Leon Everett of the University of Southern California, who advanced on the default of Gordon Giles and Marvin Betnun of the University of Utah, and Gerard Podesta and William V. Winslow of Princeton, who eliminated Joseph Fishbach and Robert Hume of St. John's (Brooklyn), 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Fishbach and Hume upset John Mahoney and George Dunklin, third-seeded University of Virginia team, 9—7, 6—2, in the round of 16.

Semifinal matches in doubles will be held tomorrow.

Freshman Singles

The two top-seeded entries in the freshman singles, Larry Dee of Stanford and William Umstaedter of Louisiana State University, marched easily to the final round, in which they will decide the title Saturday.

Dee went to town against the smooth stroking of Don Buffington of Duke and pounded his way to a 6—1, 6—3 victory. Buffington could not cope with Dee's hard driving off both wings.

Umstaedter, who was seeded second, lost only three games to James Slater of Long Island University. He showed a superb backhand in winning, 6—2, 6—1.

Dartmouth College's second-seeded team of Harold Eckardt and Roy Carruthers swept into the final round of the freshman doubles when they ousted John Ehrichs and Eugene Schwartz of Columbia 6—1, 6—3.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Night Game Wave Rolling

The night baseball wave is gathering momentum in the major leagues. Now that the Yankees have fallen in behind the movement started by Larry MacPhail at Cincinnati in 1936, only the Giants remain outside the fold. That the Terrymen will yield in 1940, is the prediction of critics who follow the club around the National League.

Recent attendance figures at Cleveland and Philadelphia must have weakened the powers that govern the Giants. When the Indians made their nocturnal debut, better than 55,000 paid. Thirty-three thousand jammed Shibe Park as the Athletics and Yankees made history. No one is stronger for night ball in the American League than Connie Mack, who thinks that eventually every city in the majors will come to it. As the veteran Connie says: "You can't ignore crowds of 30,000 and 40,000, whether it's the morning, afternoon or evening."

Griffith Converted

The latest arrival on the band wagon is Clark Griffith, who for three years maintained that the Yankees and Giants had the right idea. The Old Fox not only admits that the Senators will be playing after dark at Washington in 1940, but he wants the permission of the American League to play at least a dozen games under the lights. The Washington prexy contends that the revenue from seven games, now the maximum by league rule, is not enough return for an expensive lighting system. The matter will be discussed at New York on the eve of the seventh annual All-Star game.

Aside from the effect the night air may have on the condition of the players, perhaps the chief objection to the present night schedule, is the open date on the day following. When seven after-dark contests go down in the books at league headquarters, seven double-headers are automatically created. It is suggested by some more radical observers that the majors play under the arcs during the week, Friday excepted, leaving the week-end dates to be played in the sun. But even Griffith must admit that such a schedule, at the moment at least, is far removed from the major picture.

Incidentally, one of the more humorous scribes points out that the Yankees are in the cellar of the Night Game League, as a result of their recent setback at Shibe Park. Perhaps the American League, at long last, has found a solution to the McCarthy monopoly.

* * *

Offensive spark of the Giants for more than 10 years, Mel Ott is currently pressed for that crown by Zeke Bonura, the big banana man from New Orleans. Pulling for the short fences of the Polo Grounds in a heavy majority of his appearances at the plate, the first baseman is giving Morrie Arnovich of the Phillies a battle for the league batting crown. Although the Philadelphia outfielder has stood up well in the first half of the campaign, Bonura will be a tough opponent from here out. On a recent tour of the West, without the benefit of the friendly barriers under Coogan's Bluff, Zeke hit a cool .512.

Since the beginning of the race, Ott and Bonura have been running close in producing scores. Through yesterday's game, Zeke had batted across 56 mates, to Mel's 50. At the end of 1938 adventures, Ott had 1306 runs pushed over for 13 seasons. Since the '29 race, Mel has gone under the 100 level only once—in '37 when he drove in 95. This being Bonura's sixth campaign in the majors, he may never equal Ott's lifetime record.

Ott recently joined a very select group when he produced his 2,000th base hit in the National League. He elbowed his way in during a series at Pittsburgh, but it was practically unnoticed outside of New York—or Pittsburgh. It is doubtful if any other player has reached the charmed level as Mel did—at the tender age of 30. In the 60-odd years that major statistics have been compiled, only 71 men got up there. On the list are Paul and Lloyd Waner, Jimmy Foxx, Chuck Gehringer and Lou Gehrig.

Jones Takes Case To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Robert T. (Bobby) Jones, Jr., the Atlanta golfer, asked the Supreme Court yesterday to referee a contest with the Government over 1931 and 1933 income tax payments.

Jones contended in a petition that he was entitled to a refund of $53,338. This amount was assessed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on $156,200 paid the golfer's father by Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., under a contract for a series of 18 one-reel pictures relating to golf.

Exclusive Right

The petition said that in 1931 Jones gave his father "the exclusive right" to "his services as a motion picture actor" for six years "for a nominal consideration of $1,000 per year."

The elder Jones was said to have put his interest in the contract in trust for the three children of the golfer.

The petition said a "plan to decrease taxes . . . admittedly was one of petitioner's motives in making the gift of his services."

Jones appealed from a decision by the Fifth Federal District Circuit Court in favor of the Government.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Fred Perry, Britain, won all-England singles tennis title by defeating Jack Crawford, Australia, 6—3, 6—0, 7—5 in final round.

The International League was organized in 1884.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association is 58 years old.

20-Goal Polo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I.—"Cowboy" Cecil Smith's Texas Rangers and Tommy Hitchcock's Sands Point team—two of the best captained polo teams in the country—have malleted their way to the top of the annual 20-goal tournament and are now marking time until the final play-offs will decide the winner.

A total of sixty-two goals have caromed from the Texas Rangers' mallets in the five victories during the current tourney. Cecil Smith, who gets his nickname from training ponies in Texas, is one of the four 10-goal players in the United States.

Aknusti, led by Stewart Iglehart, and followed by the three Gerrys, takes second place under the Texas Rangers in that branch of the tournament, following a 13-to-6 defeat by the Texas quartet.

In the other competing group of the 12 teams listed for the trophy, veteran Tommy Hitchcock's trio of youngsters have successfully staved off all comers. Second in place is East Williston, another local team.

The Hurlingham team, which is largely made up of British players who competed in the International Series in June, have so far failed to make an appearance above third place.

The 20-goal tournament which is held annually on Long Island affords excellent opportunity for young players to join teams led by high-goal players, thus gaining valuable experience.

Jack Kramer Joins Quarter-Finalists

HAVERFORD, Pa., July 6 (AP)—Defending Champion Jack Kramer joined quarter-finalists in the national interscholastic tennis tournament today after three narrow escapes from defeat.

Owing to a tardy arrival, Kramer, the ace player of Montebello, Calif., High School, was obliged to play yesterday in order to catch up with the rest of the singles field. Kramer was hard-pressed to run out his match with Al Everts, Boston, Mass., after dropping the initial set. Today he was due to meet Richard Bender, Elizabeth, N. J.

Another Californian with his eyes on the title, Ted Olewine, Santa Monica schoolboy, was matched with John Arthur Prochaska, West Hartford, Conn.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Di Maggio, Yankees	38	134	33	57	.425
Arnovich, Phillies	64	246	40	93	.378
Bonura, Giants	67	247	53	89	.360
Ponx, Red Sox	56	210	58	74	.352
Higgins, Tigers	47	172	20	60	.349
McCormick, Reds	67	265	46	89	.336

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	16	Camilli, Dodgers	14
Selkirk, Yankees	14	Mize, Cardinals	14
Gordon, Yankees	13	Lombardi, Reds	13
Johnson, Athletics	13	Ott, Giants	13

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, Red Sox	68	McCormick, Reds	59
Greenberg, Tigers	61	Bonura, Giants	57
Dickey, Yankees	59	Medwick, Cards	56
		Ott, Giants	56
		Lombardi, Reds	56

Harold Lloyd is a top-rank movie colony bowler.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results July 5

International League

Rochester 9, Montreal 3.
Buffalo 3, Newark 2.
Only games played.

American Association

Kansas City 3, Milwaukee 0.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 4, San Diego 1.
Sacramento 5, San Francisco 4.
Hollywood 3, Seattle 0.
Oakland 4, Portland 1.

Southern Association

Nashville 9, Knoxville 0.
Memphis 14, Little Rock 5.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League

San Antonio 10, Beaumont 8.
Fort Worth 5, Oklahoma City 3.
Dallas 3, Tulsa 2.
Shreveport 4, Houston 1.

Eastern League

Scranton 8, Wilkes-Barre 3.
Only game scheduled.

Giants Sign Miller

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants, National Football League champions, have announced the signing of Eddie Miller, sensational forward passer with the New Mexico Aggies last season.

A chunky youngster weighing only 170 pounds, Miller completed 114 tosses out of 194 attempts, 12 of them going for touchdowns. He gained an average of four yards from scrimmage in leading the Aggies to the Border Conference title.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	42	25	.627
New York	38	31	.551
St. Louis	35	32	.522
Brooklyn	33	31	.516
Chicago	37	35	.514
Pittsburgh	32	32	.500
Boston	30	36	.455
Philadelphia	19	44	.302

Results July 5

New York 11, Boston 7.
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 2.
Pittsburgh 10, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	17	.757
Boston	38	25	.603
Detroit	37	32	.536
Cleveland	36	32	.529
Chicago	36	32	.529
Washington	29	44	.397
Philadelphia	26	43	.377
St. Louis	19	49	.279

Results July 5

Boston 6, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 1.
New York 6, Washington 4.
Only games scheduled.

Harvard's Crew Easily Triumphs In Henley Race

BULLETIN

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 6 (AP)—Joe Burk, unorthodox sculler from Philadelphia's Penn Athletic Club, polished off another rival in defense of his diamond sculls title today when with a phenomenally fast stroke he defeated L. D. Habbitts of the Barclay's Bank Rowing Club at the Royal Henley Regatta.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, July 6 (AP)—Harvard won such a comfortable victory over the London Rowing Club "A" crew in the third heat of the Grand Challenge Cup of the Royal Henley Regatta today that the Americans were sitting up at the finish, cheering on the fagged-out London crew.

Harvard, which advanced to the semifinals through the victory over last year's winners, won by two lengths with a time of seven minutes, 23 seconds.

Started Slowly

The Americans started slowly but soon took a slight lead, rowing 38½ to London's 37½. At the quarter mile the crews were even, but at the half mile the Harvard stroke gained a quarter of a length lead by giving the crew a spurt of 10. By the time they reached the mile, Harvard was clear and rowing at a steady 32, to London's 36.

Rough water and a strong head wind bothered both crews, but Harvard overcame it to maintain an almost perfect rhythm on the final stretch.

Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass., moved up another round in the Thames Challenge Cup Competition by easily defeating the Twickenham eight for the American boat's second victory. The New Englanders were clocked in 7m. 45s. for the mile and five-sixteenths.

Harvard meets Jesus College, Cambridge, in the semifinals tomorrow.

American Fares Well

Joe Burk, unorthodox sculler from Philadelphia's Penn Athletic Club, successfully opened defense of his Diamond Sculls crown yesterday as American representatives fared well in the first heats.

Burk had a difficult job of keeping his boat ahead of the hard-rowing N. D. Moffatt of the Toronto Argonauts during the first half of the colorful mile and five sixteenths course, but thereafter pulled away easily and was clocked in 10m. 18s.—considerably over his record of 8m. 2s. set last year.

American Winners

Other American entries to win were the Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass., that defeated the Quintin Boat Club in 7m. 58s. in the first heat in the competition for the Thames Challenge Cup, and R. W. Bates of the Cambridge, Mass., Boat Club who also came through with a victory in the first heat. He beat E. C. Branco of the Kensington Rowing Club, by one and a half lengths in 9m. 59s.

British May Decide Open Without U. S. Intervention

BULLETIN

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 6 (AP)—Lawson Little, former American and British amateur king, eliminated himself from the British open golf championship today when he shot the second round in 80 for one of the day's highest scores and a 36-hole total of 159.

The best guess is that 151 or better will qualify 44 players for tomorrow's final 36 holes.

Meanwhile, Johnny Bulla of Chicago remained in the running by shooting a 71 for a two-round total of 148. However, he was six strokes back of the pace-setting Dick Burton, Ryder Cup player from Cheshire, who added a 72 to his first round of 70 for a 36-hole total of 142.

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 6 (AP)—The British are well on their way to deciding their own open golf championship with little or no help from the United States—and the golfing renaissance they have been wishing for since the mid-20's is in full bloom.

In the field sweeping into the second round of the tourney today there are two Americans, Lawson Little and Johnny Bulla, but you must count through the names of 65 others before you find Bulla among the 77's. Little has neither a neat nor a gaudy 79.

Americans Absent

The absence of a single American among the first four—who sound uncommonly like a law firm: Burton, Busson, Faulkner and Locke—has increased the flag waving 100 per cent.

Of course, it is pretty safe to say that if Ralph Guldahl, Sammy Snead, Byron Nelson, Craig Wood, and a few others were here they would be up front with young Bobby Locke and his companions.

British on Upgrade

But the British renaissance has gone far enough to proclaim to the golfing world that British golf has recovered from its slump. The Cottons, Bruens, and Lockes are of the postwar generation, and no matter who comes over from the United States, the topheavy strength of the years from 1921-33 in which the Americans won 12 titles in the open alone won't be repeated.

Where Little and Bulla really have looked bad here is on the greens—terrain on which the Americans are supposed to be at home. On this the climate gets an assist.

The British are used to the changes the weather produces in the greens. Messrs. Crawley, Bruen, Cotton, Whitcombe et al know just how hard to hit them, when for Americans it isn't raining rain at all, but sixes and sevens.

Australians Win Easily in Texas

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 6 (AP)—Showing to advantage, especially in doubles play, Australia's Davis Cup tennis players easily polished off the opposition yesterday in a four-match exhibition.

Adrian Quist and John Bromwich worked like a well-oiled precision machine in trouncing Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn of Austin in three sets, 7—5, 6—4, 6—4. Allison and Van Ryn were once among the world's best doubles combination.

The Americans, just getting into serious training after a long layoff, were erratic.

Allison held Bromwich to a 7-7 draw in a one-set match, which they called off to start the doubles. Quist, smashing effectively, whipped Van Ryn 6—1, and Jack Crawford defeated Paschal Walthall, captain of the University of Texas team, 6—4.

The Australians are en route to Long Beach, Calif., for the second round in the North American zone eliminations against the Philippine Islands. The Aussies swept five matches from Mexico in the first round.

Canadian Cuppers

MONTREAL (CP)—R. N. Watt, President of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association, announced the Canadian Davis Cup tennis team which will play Cuba next month will consist of Phil Pearson, Bill Pedlar and Bruce Hall, of Toronto, and Ellis Tarshis of Montreal.

..YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Ed Smith and Eric McNair, White Sox—Former's two-hit pitching subdued Indians, with latter's home run in seventh breaking tie for 2-1 victory.

Carl Hubbell and Zeke Bonura, Giants—Hubbell pitched three hitless innings in relief and Bonura led hitting assault with homer and two singles to beat the Bees.

Bucky Walters, Reds—Four-hit pitching job gave Cincinnati 6-2 triumph over Cardinals.

Joe Bowman, Pirates—Held Cubs to five hits as Pittsburgh easily scored.

Fred Fitzsimmons, Dodgers—Stopped Phillies on six hits.

Ted Williams, Red Sox—Batted in two runs with double and two singles to lead attack against Athletics and snared six flies in great fielding show.

To Defend Crown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash. — Sonny Johns of this city is the national junior archer champion. The Optimist Club is sending him to St. Paul, where, from July 17 to 22 he will enter the National Junior Archery competition, and defend his title to the championship of the United States.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 351,900
1939 volume to date 109,547,625
1938 volume to date 122,353,478

Selected Stocks Show a Gain But Market Apathetic

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Strong spots were present in today's stock market, particularly among metals and specialties, but the usual leaders showed a disinclination to trail the rallies.

Dealings were about as apathetic as in the preceding session and prices were somewhat jumbled near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Most of the business news was on the side of recoveryites and less uneasiness was exhibited over European war threats. Many traders, though, continued to conserve purchasing ammunition because of the thought the market has yet to give a definite signal as to its next important shift.

Metal Issues Wanted

European markets were steady. Selective improvement was shown in the bond department. Commodities lacked real trends.

Howe Sound got up about 4 points and lesser advances were posted for Sunshine Mining, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, American Airlines, Boeing, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, J. C. Penney, N. Y. Central, Great Northern and Procter & Gamble.

Hanging back the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, General Motors, American Telephone, North American, Sears Roebuck and Allied Chemical.

On the upside in a rather lifeless curb were American Gas, Lake Shore, Singer Mfg. and Pepperell.

Silver mining issues reflected the Senate's approval of a boosted price for domestic white metal. Restoration of the President's currency powers was hardly a surprise to Wall Street and was said to have been an inconsequential market factor.

Sunshine Mining on the "big board" bounced up to a new year's top as the company announced resumption of production which was suspended June 30 due to the Cloudy congressional silver situation.

Bond Prices Mixed

Buying interest in bonds concentrated today on issues that usually play a minor market role. Prices were mixed.

Gains of around a point or more were recorded by the start of the final hour for such issues as Boston & Maine 4¾s and 5s, International Mercantile Marine 6s, Manhattan Railway 4s, and Lehigh Valley Coal 5s.

Among the old-line favorites attracting a following were Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, and Santa Fe 4s of '95.

Sharp setbacks were recorded on slim volume by Pere Marquette 5s, Northwestern refunding 5s of 2037, and Pittsburgh & West Virginia 4½s.

Gains of as much ½ point dotted the U. S. Treasury list on only a few transactions.

Foreign dollar loans were trendless.

Wheat in Chicago Loses Early Gains

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—The wheat market lost early gains of almost a cent a bushel today and closed very little, if any, changed from yesterday's final prices.

Buying on the upturn was credited to mills and to dealers acting on reports of hot weather in the spring wheat belt, curling grain in some fields, and rust in Manitoba Province. However, cooler and cloudy to unsettled weather was in prospect for the Northwest. Lower prices at Liverpool also induced some late selling here and export business was slow.

Wheat closed unchanged to ¼ lower compared with yesterday's finish, July 68¾-⅝, September 70-69⅞; corn unchanged to ⅞ higher, July 47⅝, September 49¼-⅛; oats ¼ lower to ¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—A pick-up in volume accompanied rising price trends in the stock market today. British funds were helped by Paris support and Brazilian loans advanced on further hopes of an early resumption of debt service. Domestic rails lost early gains to close about unchanged. Gold stocks shifted forward while coppers slipped back after morning steadiness. Transatlantics coasted along evenly.

Paris—The Bourse settled back even with or slightly below previous closing prices today. Trading was unusually quiet. Rentes ended unchanged to 40 centimes off.

Liverpool—Cotton futures ended unchanged to 3 points down today. The market paid more attention to European and Washington news than fresh crop developments.

Wheat futures followed a downward course to end ¼ to ⅜ penny off. Reports of possible rust and insect damage to sections of the American and Canadian spring wheat belts restricted selling but buying was equally slow.

Bank of France Statement

PARIS (AP)—Bank of France statement as of June 30 (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 92,266, unchanged; balances abroad 706, decrease 34; discounted commercial bills 5,008, increase 415; negotiable bills bought in France 2,803, decrease 195; advances against securities 3,470, increase 67; 30-day advances against government securities 373, increase 62; temporary advances to state 20,576, unchanged; circulation 122,610, increase 2,723; total credit to current accounts 22,056, decrease 1,917. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 63.76 per cent compared with 64.12 last week. Bank rate 3 per cent.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	60½	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅜
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	2	33	33	33	Jun28
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	4	7	7	7	
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	22	22	22	Jul 1
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 5
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	3	49¾	49¼	49¼	— ¼
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	3	¾	¾	¾	Jul 3
10	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.80g)	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1¼	⅜	Allegheny Corp	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jul 3
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	5½	5½	5½	Jul 3
19	8	Alleg pr pf	4	10½	10¼	10½	+ ½
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	3	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun30
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	8	163	161	161	—2
13½	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jun26
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	3	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	7	8½	8¼	8¼	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	67	67	67	+2½
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1½g)	2	33	33	33	+ ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (⅜g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ½
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 3
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	63¼	63	63	—1
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	18	18	18	Jul 5
32	16¾	Am Airlines	8	30½	29¾	30½	+ ⅜
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5	5	5	
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (1½g)	1	37	37	37	+ ⅜
100⅜	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	95½	95	95	— ¼
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	3	176	176	176	Jul 5
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	3	20	19¼	19¾	— ¼
55	32	Am Car pf	2	34	34	34	—2
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun21
124	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	+1⅞
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun26
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 1
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8⅜	8½	8½	Jul 5
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 1
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun14
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	14½	13½	14⅛	+ ⅞
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
5¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun30
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 5
5½	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun30
51	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	1	51	50½	51	+ ½
25⅜	13⅜	Am Ice	7	2⅛	2	2⅛	Jul 5
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20	20	20	Jun30
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	Jun30
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	46	44	46	Jul 3
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
4½	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 3
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	5	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅜
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun29
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	1	37	37	37	— ¼
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1¾k)	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	15	12	11⅞	12	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	10	13¼	12⅞	13¼	
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	8	56	55½	55¾	+1½
15⅜	11⅛	Am Sat R (1.20)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
20	10⅞	Am Seat (⅛e)	1	12	12	12	Jul 3
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	16	40	39¾	40	+1
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	*	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	— ⅛
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	65	65	65	
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	8	23¼	22⅞	23¼	— ⅛
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	17	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	5	12	12	12	+ ½
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	17⅛	17⅛	17½	+ ½
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Jun29
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jun29
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	12	161½	160½	161	— ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	82	82	82	+ ¼
89¾	73½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Jul 3
8¾	4½	Am Type Fdrs	2	5½	5½	5½	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	84	84	Jun20
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	3	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	32	32	32	Jul 5
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	59	24⅜	23⅜	24	+ ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Jun28
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	3	23	22⅛	22½	— ⅜
15⅜	8¾	Andes Copper	2	9	9	9	Jun29
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jul 3
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	+1½
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	9	4⅛	4	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	2	36¼	35½	35½	Jun29
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r31
38	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅛g)	2	10⅜	10	10	Jun29
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	7	6⅞	7	Jul 5
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	8	8	8	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Jun27
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59	59	59	Jun23
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	Jul 1
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	10	26¾	26	26	— ¾
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf (3½g)	1	55	55	55	+2¼
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
10⅛	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun30
18	10	Atl G&W in pf	2	11	10¾	10¾	Jun30
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Jul 3
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	15	8	8	8	
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	45⅝	45½	45⅝	Jul 5
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	2	52	51	52	Jun29
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 3
4⅝	1¾	Auburn Auto	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	2	2	2	2	Jul 1
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	245	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
B							
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco et	7	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	12	4⅝	4½	4½	
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6	6	6	Jul 5
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	21	20½	21	+ ½
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 5
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	5	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ¼
22¼	11⅞	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
23½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
102½	98	Beat pt ww (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 5
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jun28
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun30
73⅝	70	BeigNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	19	23	22	22½	+ ½
21⅝	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	2	20	20	20	
54⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	53	53	53	+ ¼
57½	46	Best & Co (1.60)	1	47	47	47	Jul 3
60	50¼	Beth Steel	15	53½	52¾	53	— ¼
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	12	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	+ ½
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	106½	105½	106½	+ ½
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	19	19	19	Jul 3
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	3	9½	9⅜	9½	
34¾	17⅜	Boeing Airplane	28	21½	20¼	21	+ ½
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	2	20	19¾	19¾	Jun30
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	20	19⅝	20	— ½
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	15	20¼	20	20⅛	
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	1	22	22	22	— ¼
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun20
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	5	25½	25½	25½	Jul 3
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	2	10	10	10	
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	7	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	38½	38½	38½	Jul 1
50	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun30
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	8⅜	9⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	20	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	4	39¾	39½	39½	+ ½
24⅜	13⅝	Bkly Un G(¼g)	11	22	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	33	33	33	—1
15¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 3
8	4	Budd Mfg	19	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jul 1
30	16	Bullard Co	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	5	26½	25¾	26½	+1½
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
18⅜	11	Burr Add (.20g)	7	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ¼
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
23⅜	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	Jun30
4¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	6	9⅜	9½	9½	
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun30
C							
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
52⅜	48½	Calif P pt (2½)	1	52	52	52	Jun26
2⅜	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	7	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
17⅜	9½	Campbell Wyant	10	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	7	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jun29
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun30
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	2	15	15	15	Jul 5
3⅞	2½	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun30
94½	66	Case (J I)(Co5e)	1	73	73	73	Jul 5
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	3	42	42	42	— ¾
107¼	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jun23
24⅜	13⅝	Celanese Corp	26	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	3	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19⅜	19½	19½	Jun29
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	3	3	3	
9½	3¾	Cent R R N J	1	4	4	4	
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 5
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	12	37	36¼	37	+3
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	3	7	7	7	
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	4	17⅞	17½	17½	Jun30
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun30
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	13	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ⅜
95½	86	Ches & On pf (4)	5	94½	94	94	+ ¼
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
1½	⅜	Chi & N West	2	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun28
⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 5
3⅞	1⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun30
1⅛	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jul 5
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	35	35	35	Jun22
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(3½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jun22
24¾	13½	Goodrich (BF)	10	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
74½	53	Goodrich pf (5)	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ¾
38⅜	21½	Good T & R(¾g)	12	26¾	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
109¾	90	Good T&R pf (5)	1	101	101	101	+ ¾
5	2⅛	Goth Silk Hos'y	1	3	3	3	Jul 5
1⅜	¾	Graham-Paige	1	¾	¾	¾	
7⅞	4⅝	Granby M (.15g)	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
1¾	⅞	Grand Union	4	1	⅞	⅞	
16⅜	11	Grand U pf(¾k)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jul 1
20	10	Granite City Stl	3	11	11	11	
31¾	24¾	Grant(WT)(1.40)	3	31½	31½	31½	+ ¾
24½	22⅞	Grant pf (1)	8	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
16¼	12½	Gt N I ct (¾g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
31¼	16¼	Gt Nor Ry pf	20	21⅞	20¾	20⅞	
28	24	Gt W Sug (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jul 3
34⅞	24¼	Green (1.60a)	3	33¾	33	33¾	Jul 5
21¾	14½	Greyhound (.80)	10	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
12½	10	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 1
1¼	½	Guantan Sugar	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun26
5¼	3	Gulf Mob & Nor	1	4	4	4	M'y25
22	11	Gulf M&N pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jun30
H							
32¼	29	Hack Wat (1½)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
14¼	8	Hall (WF) Print	6	13½	12¾	13½	+1
17½	15	Hamil Wat (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15½	Jun29
32	17	Harb-Wal (.30g)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
7½	4⅞	Hat CorpA(.20g)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4¼	2	Hayes Body	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
109	93	Hazel Atlas (5)	3	107	106½	107	Jul 3
13½	8⅝	Hecker P (.80a)	21	13	11½	12	+ ¼
117	110	Helme GW (5a)	1	112	112	112	Jun26
17	10	Hercules Motor	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¾
86	63	Hercules P(.80g)	1	68⅛	68¼	68¼	Jul 5
64	54	Hershey Ch (3)	1	64	63½	64	Jun17
109¾	104	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Jun22
19	14¾	Hinde & D (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jun23
51	31½	Holland F (1½g)	1	35	35	35	Jul 5
11⅜	7	Hollander (A)	1	7	7	7	Jul 3
15¼	10¼	Holly Sugar	1	10½	10½	10½	Jul 5
66¼	60½	Homestake (4½)	1	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	
36⅛	27	Houd-H A (2½)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jul 5
17¼	8¾	Hou-Her B (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
70½	61	Household F (4)	1	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	Jun30
110½	103	Household pf (5)	1	109	109	109	Jul 5
8⅜	4¾	Houston Oil	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
55¼	40	Howe Sound (3)	6	47¼	45½	47¼	+⅞
1⅜	1	Hudson & Man	4	1	1	1	Jul 3
5½	3	Hud & Man pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun27
35⅜	25¼	Hudson B (2½g)	2	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅜
8⅞	4⅜	Hudson Motor	2	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1	Hupp Motor	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
I							
20¾	9¾	Illinois Central	11	11½	11	11¼	— ⅛
35	16¼	Ill Central pf	1	19	19	19	
8	4⅜	Indian Refine	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jul 5
29½	16¾	Indust Rayon	12	23⅞	23¼	23½	— ⅛
119	86	Inger Rand (2g)	3	100	100	100	
94⅝	67	Inland Stl (1g)	2	70	69	69	—1
17¼	9¼	Inspirat Copper	22	11¼	10⅜	11⅛	+ ⅜
5⅜	4¼	Insur ct (.10g)	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	4½	Interb Rap Tran	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
28½	17½	Interchem Corp	1	26½	26	26½	+ ½
4½	2¼	Intercon Rub	1	2½	2⅜	2½	Jul 3
15¾	7¾	Interlake Iron	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Int Agricultural	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun30
27⅜	16	Int Agr pr pf	3	19	19	19	
195¾	155	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	177½	177½	177½	+2½
66⅝	48	Int Harv (1.60)	2	55⅜	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
162⅞	157⅛	Int Harv pf (7)	1	162¾	161½	161½	—1⅜
8¼	3¾	Int Hydro-El A	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Int Mer Marine	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 3
8⅞	5⅜	Int Mining (.20g)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
55¾	42¾	Int Nick Can (2)	44	46½	45½	46	— ⅝
138	134	Int Nick pf (7)

Commerce and Finance

Foreign-Owned Gold Store in U. S. Put at $1,125,000,000

Business and Industry

U. S. Puts Extra Customs Duty On Silk From Italy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Extra customs duties have been imposed on Italian silk because of a Treasury investigation showing that Italy is subsidizing exports.

Treasury officials who announced the extra or countervailing duty July 5 said the law requires imposition of an additional levy equal to the subsidy.

Although the officials disclaimed any political significance in the action, it was the first such duty imposed since April when a special 25 per cent duty went into effect on all merchandise from Germany.

Posted July 13

The countervailing duty on Italian goods will apply to all made in whole or in part of silk. The schedule will be posted July 13 and will become effective 30 days later.

Officials said investigations were being made to determine if countervailing duties should be imposed on Japanese cotton cloth.

The extra duties on Italian silk follow:

Raw silk yarns, dyed, simple or twisted of double cocoons—32.8 lire per kilogram.

Yarns of silk waste (schappe), including sewing thread—49.2 lire per kilogram.

Yarns of combings (bourette)—8.2 lire per kilogram.

Raw silk, doubled and twisted, drawn, dyed, dyed silk, silk sewing thread—84.5 lire per kilogram.

Woven materials, velvets, ribbons, tulles, crepes, knit goods and stockings, in raw state—87 lire per kilogram, subject to the following variations: for every kilogram of double yarn, 34.8 lire, for every kilogram of yarn of waste content, 52.2 lire; for every kilogram of yarn of bourette content, 8.2 lire.

Lire About 5¼ Cents

Woven materials velvets, ribbons, tulles, crepes, knit goods, and stockings, exported in the dyed or finished state—89.5 lire per kilogram of silk content (not weighted), subject to the following variations—for every kilogram of double yarn content, 36.8 lire; for every kilogram of varn of waste content 55.2 lire; for every kilogram of yarn of bouretie content, 9.2 lire.

The lire, which is the common Italian currency, currently is worth about 5¼ cents in American money. A kilogram is approximately 2.2 pounds.

Traffic Manager

Kaufmann & Fabry

A. D. Martin

Appointed Passenger Traffic Manager of the Rock Island Lines. He succeeds W. J. Leahy, who retired from active service June 30. Mr. Martin is a railroad veteran, starting his career as a telegrapher for the road in 1908.

Treasury Deficit Officially Placed At $3,542,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said that the Federal deficit was $430,000,000 less when the fiscal year ended last Friday midnight than was estimated in the January budget.

Representative Rayburn of Texas, House Democratic leader, made public a letter from Herbert E. Gaston, acting Treasury Secretary, which said the actual deficit for the year was $3,542,000,000.

The budget bureau had estimated in January that the excess of expenditures over receipts, would run $3,972,000,000.

The difference, Mr. Gaston asserted, was due to revenues higher than had been anticipated and lower expenditures.

"The fact that revenues exceed the estimates by $148,000,000 is due principally," the acting secretary said, "to income tax and other internal revenue collections being larger than were expected.

"Net expenditures were less than the estimates by $282,000,000.

"The expenditures generally were lower than expected, except those under the agricultural adjustment program, which were higher by $79,000,000 than estimated."

Actual revenues for the year were listed as $5,668,000,000, as against $5,520,000,000 estimated in January. Actual expenditures, exclusive of debt retirement, were $9,210,000,000, compared with the estimate of $9,492,000,000.

Rayburn had written the secretary that he believed it would be "a good thing to let the American people know the facts."

Morgan Stanley Ends Competitive Bidding for Bonds

NEW YORK (AP) — Morgan Stanley & Co., rated as the biggest investment underwriting firm in the country, entered the Wall Street - Washington controversy over the merits of competitive bidding for new corporate securities with an assertion tonight that it strongly opposed competitive methods as occasioning "loss of credit and good will to the borrower."

The firm, an offshoot of J. P. Morgan & Co., although having no formal ties with the famous banking house, made known its position in a letter to Philip J. Watson, Jr., President of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis.

Kuhn Loeb's Position

The letter also revealed that Kuhn, Loeb & Co., another leading underwriting firm associated with Morgan Stanley in financing negotiations with the terminal association, supported the anti-competitive stand.

Financial circles surmised that the letter was prompted by reports that Robert R. Young, chairman of Alleghany Corp., requested the Terminal Association management to seek competitive bids for a forthcoming $7,000,000 refunding bond issue instead of selling them to a selected group of bankers at an agreed price.

It has been reported that the association's financial committee wanted to dispose of the isssue in Wall Street in the latter method, but that some directors of the association had insisted on competitive bidding.

In his brief career as a railroad capitalist, Mr. Young has tilted with a number of Wall Street banking interests.

The letter said that Morgan Stanley and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were "prepared to withdraw" from negotiations with the association if their withdrawal would relieve the management of "embarrassment" occasioned by a "difference of opinion among the members of your board as to financing methods."

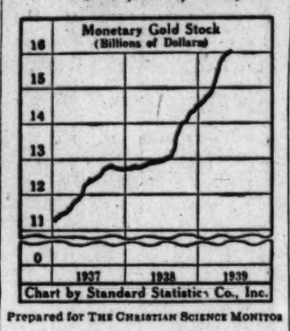
Decries Competitive Struggle

"We believe" said the letter "that terms arrived at through direct negotiations between the borrowing corporation and its bankers, . . . are more likely to be right than those arrived at in the heat of a competitive struggle of dealers to overreach each other in the desire for business. . . . We believe that such competitive methods tend to overpricing the issue to the investor and to subsequent dissatisfaction and loss of credit and goodwill of the borrower."

In recent years heads of some Federal bureaus in touch with corporate financing have endorsed competitive bidding.

It was recalled that William O Douglas, former Chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission, now on the Supreme Court bench, indicated he favored competitive bidding. And financial circles believed sentiment of SEC commissioners is in the same direction.

Gold Stock Tops $16,000,000,000



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The monetary gold stock of the United States, now more than $16,000,000,000, has increased $5,000,000,000 in the past two years. As may be noted on the chart, nearly three billions of this has been in the past year.

Silver Industry Happy Over New Statutory Price

DENVER (AP)—Spokesmen for the silver mining industry in Rocky Mountain States agreed congressional action established a price of 71.11 cents an ounce for silver for two years would benefit the industry greatly.

"The two-year stabilized price period is more important than the price," commented Dr. Francis Thomson, President of the Montana School of Mines at Butte.

Carl J. Truerman, President of the Montana Mining Association, predicted passage of the bill would mean "men will be put to work and the relief burden lightened."

"The 71.11 price is mighty fine," remarked Thomas Patterson Campbell, large Denver operator. "It is a subsidy, but it is a lot cheaper than keeping men and their families on the relief rolls."

Because "it is a statutory price for two years and is not subject to anybody's whim," Mr. Patterson expects it to "permit intelligent, long-range production programs and I am positive it will mean increased employment."

Organized hard-rock miners considered the legislation "a victory for the new deal administration," said Reid Robinson of Denver, President of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, a Congress of Industrial Organizations Unit.

"We intend to have a share in the profits produced by the higher silver price and will be watching the attitude of the operators to see whether they plan to be co-operative in that respect."

KELLOGG, Idaho (AP) — The nation's richest silver producing mine, the Sunshine, will resume operations immediately.

Closed since shortly before the Senate filibustered a lapse of the monetary law last Friday, the company posted notices after passage of a new bill, that the mine not only would be reopened but the wage scale for its 600 miners would be boosted 25 cents a day.

Japan Allots Wool Trade to Australia

NEW YORK (AP)—L. R MacGregor, Australian Government trade commissioner in the United States, announced that Japan has voluntarily agreed to allot to Australia two thirds of all wool imported into Japan for the fiscal year 1939-40.

Also a part of the agreement, he said, was the maintenance by Australia of "orderly marketing" of Japanese textiles in the "down under" country, the quotas remaining at 51¼ million square yards each for cotton and rayon piece goods.

He added that no reciprocal undertakings were given by the Australian Government, which will for the present "observe effects of these measures on Australian trade, particularly as regards purchases and importations of wool."

Record High Loans By Bank of America

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Bank of America, reporting its capital, surplus and undivided profits at midyear as $117,370,000, announced it had exceeded all previous high marks in capital funds, loans outstanding and earnings.

The past year's gain in capital, surplus and undivided profits was $5,139,000, the bank reported, after dividend payments of $9,600,000. Loans outstanding, as of June 30, 1939, aggregated $695,102,000, or $65,977,000 more than at midyear 1938.

General American Investors

NEW YORK (AP) — General American Investors Co., Inc., reported net assets as of June 30, after allowing for debentures and preferred stock, were equal to $9.52 a common share, compared with $9.59 on March 31 last and $12.90 on December 31, 1938.

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England, Foreign Nations Declared Filling 'War Chest'

NEW YORK (AP)—A huge potential "war chest" of gold has accumulated in the United States and Canada for the account of England and other foreign countries, mostly since the crisis last summer leading to the Munich pact.

From informed banking sources it was learned approximately $250,000,000 was added in June to the fast-mounting foreign-owned gold store, making a record total of about $1,125,000,000 held here under "earmark."

This is gold set aside in special accounts and does not enter into the figures for the nation's monetary supply as reported by the U. S. Treasury.

Much, if not the bulk of the "earmarked" gold, is regarded in banking circles as reserve buying power which could be used for purchase of war supplies in this country, providing neutrality laws permit.

Reserves Important

The ban on credits to foreign nations in default of debts owing this country, it was pointed out, makes gold reserves here more important as the road to purchase of war supplies than during the last war, when the Allies were able to get credits.

Nearly half the total has been placed under earmark this year. The shift of gold here by England and Holland, particularly, appears to have increased with the rise of preparations for war by the British and the increasing threat of a show-down between the anti-Hitler front and the Berlin-Rome combination.

In addition to the metal sent to New York, more than $300,000,000 was reported in banking circles to have been placed in reserve under earmark in Canada, mainly for England, making a total of about $1,500,000,000 in North America.

The biggest earmarking operations, it seems, have been conducted the last two months. Moreover, the shipments continue. Of $26,533,000 in gold arrivals reported at the outset of this week, about $19,000,000 came from England and $7,563,000 from Holland, largely consigned directly to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from the Bank of England and the Bank of Netherlands. Hence the metal was considered destined for earmark rather than for regular exchange transactions.

The great stores of metal here for foreign account may have a bearing on exchange control policies when the outcome of the Senate battle over extension of President Roosevelt's monetary powers is decided, some banking authorities said.

Would Support Pound

The earmarked gold, it was explained, provides a powerful support for the British pound in the event England becomes a heavy buyer of raw materials and machinery here for war. The Administration, it was noted, apparently has "managed" the dollar the last six years chiefly with an eye on its relation to the British currency and a threat of further dollar revaluation was held out as a "club" to discourage depreciation of the pound or other foreign currencies.

The drive of England and her allies in the anti-Hitler front to speed up armament has been felt by United States industry in purchases of aircraft, steel scrap and machine tools. England was said in metal circles to have displayed Japan recently as the largest buyer of scrap iron in the United States to meet the record-breaking production pace of her steel mills.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Assets Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, its affiliate, reported combined deposits as of June 30 totaled $555,596,806, compared with $514,978,544 three months earlier.

Cash on hand and on deposit in banks at the end of June aggregated $93,759,368, contrasted with $119,590,562 on March 31 last, while holdings of United States Government securities, direct and fully guaranteed, were $393,023,427, against $333,488,583.

Value of Listed Stocks Off in June

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported the market value of its listed shares declined in June nearly $2,225,000,000.

The total market value of 1,234 stocks listed at the end of June, the exchange reported, was $41,004,995,092 against $43,229,587,173 for 1,233 issues at the end of May. The total a year ago was $41,961,875,154 for 1,256 issues.

The average market value of the listed shares was $28.70 compared with $30.29 at the close of May and $29.41 a year ago.

Memphis Power Calls Bonds

RICHMOND, Va.—The Memphis Power & Light Company, subsidiary of the National Power and Light Company, has called for the redemption of $10,000,000 of its 5 per cent Series A bonds, due 1948, on July 27 at 102, and $5,725,000 of its 4½ per cent Series C bonds, due 1978, on August 1, at 101¾ per cent. The Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company is trustee for these obligations.

New Swift Officer

Moffett Studio

Henry B. Arthur

Elected economist and an officer of Swift & Co. He succeeds the late George Ellsworth Putnam. In May, 1936, Mr. Arthur left Government work to join Swift & Co. as assistant to Mr. Putnam

Mexico and Brazil Announce New Deal Involving Oil Sale

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Conclusion of an $18,000,000 deal with the Mexican Government Petroleum Agency was announced by Santo Vahlis, representative of the Brazilian firm of Correa and Castro.

Under the agreement, he said, Mexico will sell approximately 5,500,000 barrels of oil annually to Brazil along with asphalt and refined petroleum products.

The deal was expected to result in trade far in excess of the $18,000,000 figure annually because, Mr. Vahlis said, it "naturally will open new means of commercial exchange between Mexico and Brazil." He emphasized that it was a cash and not a barter transaction.

Brazil, being a big purchaser of Mexican oil, naturally hoped to sell Mexico whatever products she might need, it was explained.

Working with Senhor Vahlis was Fernando Saldana Galvan, head of Mexico's Government-controlled newsprint agency. Some time ago he was sent by President Lazaro Cardenas to Brazil and elsewhere in South America to seek markets for oil produced by properties of United States, British and Netherlands operators which were expropriated in March, 1938.

Mr. Vahlis said, "We are going to install a most modern refinery at Rio de Janeiro, costing more than $3,000,000. We are also organizing a direct steamship line between Tampico and Rio de Janeiro for handling the oil."

He said the Rio de Janeiro refinery would handle 10,000 barrels a day, supplemented by a refinery at Sao Paulo to handle 7,000 barrels. The refinery equipment, Mr. Vahlis said, was coming from the United States.

Southern Council Opposes 32½-Cent Minimum Wage

ATLANTA (AP) — The Southern States Industrial Council, representing approximately 2,000 business concerns of all types, has joined a fight against a proposed minimum wage of 32½ cents hourly for the textile industry.

A report by a special committee of the organization, read at public hearing before Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, asserted the minimum would destroy wages and not increase them. Chairman C. C. Sheppard of Clarks, La., read the report.

Mr. Andrews must approve or reject the proposed minimum recommended to him by a textile industrial committee.

Wants 25c Wage Minimum

The committee of the Southern States Industrial Council urged him to reject the proposal and leave the textile industry with the general wage minimum, now 25 cents an hour and due to increase automatically to 30 cents an hour October 24.

Chairman Sheppard said his committee had found the 32½ cent minimum would eliminate many small mills in the South, forcing them out of business and giving the North a competitive advantage over the South.

The committee's report asserted Southern textile workers, instead of benefiting from the proposed minimum would be victimized by it.

"High hourly wages mean nothing to an employee if he has no job," the committee's report continued. "What the Southern textile worker wants is higher annual wages, more purchasing power. This is not possible if Southern industry is throttled by its competitors.

"The greatest injury of all and the most serious social injustice is to the less skilled, the less privileged sub-standard laborer, the 'forgotten man' in all of the effort to regulate wages and hours."

The Industrial Council, its committee explained, was interested in the proposed minimum because "what affects the textile industry also affects other industries."

Sees Employment Reduced

Mr. Sheppard was preceded to the stand by E. J. McMillan of Knoxville, Tenn., President of the Industrial Council, who reiterated earlier testimony that the proposed minimum would result in substantial curtailment of employees in the textile industry.

Testimony of a former minister, now a labor organizer, that conditions in Southern cotton mills had renewed his "faith in hell" was disputed by R. O. Roe, office manager of the Peerless Woolen Mills of Rossville, Ga.

Rossville had been cited by Dr. Witherspoon Dodge of Atlanta, now a textile organizer for the C. I. O., as an example of squalor in Southern textile communities.

Mr. Roe said he was certain Dr. Dodge was mistaken, for as far as his village was concerned garbage was picked up twice a week, and all homes had city water and modern sanitation essentials.

(In Washington, the National Labor Relations Board ordered the Peerless Woolen Mills to reinstate four employees with back pay and to "stop discouraging" membership of its workers in the textile workers organizing committee of the C. I. O.)

Exchange Member Loans Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Collateral borrowings by New York Stock Exchange members totaled $537,261,959 as of business June 30, a decrease of $8,714,020 from the May 31 total, the Exchange reported.

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THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
Head Office · 55 WALL STREET · New York
Condensed Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1939
INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS

Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers		$ 824,543,860.39
Gold Abroad or in Transit		1,732,922.74
United States Government Obligations (Direct or Fully Guaranteed)		626,450,839.47
Obligations of Other Federal Agencies		56,106,026.61
State and Municipal Securities		80,524,734.46
Other Securities		76,084,944.00
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		488,144,877.68
Real Estate Loans and Securities		8,798,219.46
Customers' Liability for Acceptances		12,472,688.93
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		3,735,000.00
Ownership of International Banking Corporation (Including Paris Office)		8,000,000.00
Bank Premises		44,705,142.35
Other Real Estate		656,100.68
Other Assets		818,434.39
Total		$2,232,773,791.16

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$2,062,823,358.98
Liability on Acceptances and Bills	$32,822,478.75	
Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	15,796,830.94	17,025,647.81
Items in Transit with Branches		1,856,785.92
Reserves for:		
Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		4,000,616.11
Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.		5,797,196.00
Dividend		3,100,000.00
Capital	$77,500,000.00	
Surplus	47,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	13,670,186.34	138,170,186.34
Total		$2,232,773,791.16

Figures of Foreign Branches are as of June 24, 1939.

$57,860,537.72 of United States Government Obligations and $25,611,710.69 of other securities are deposited to secure $58,647,977.05 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required by law.

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Statement of Condition, June 30, 1939

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$1,208,137,695.47
Bullion Abroad and In Transit		6,841,148.65
U. S. Government Obligations, direct and fully guaranteed		835,044,606.29
State and Municipal Securities		117,595,990.20
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		6,016,200.00
Other Securities		155,648,757.85
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		575,427,173.17
Banking Houses		33,857,363.26
Other Real Estate		8,391,925.40
Mortgages		10,643,688.51
Customers' Acceptance Liability		16,956,091.56
Other Assets		8,874,680.74
		$2,983,435,321.10

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:		
Capital Stock	$100,270,000.00	
Surplus	100,270,000.00	
Undivided Profits	30,819,439.57	
		$ 231,359,439.57
Dividend Payable August 1, 1939		5,180,000.00
Reserve for Contingencies		16,030,956.02
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.		2,037,784.60
Deposits		2,696,486,353.65
Acceptances Outstanding		18,446,987.22
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		6,838,784.97
Other Liabilities		7,055,015.07
		$2,983,435,321.10

United States Government and other securities carried at $95,776,758.60 are pledged to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Record Resources Shown by Largest Two N. Y. Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In their statements of condition as of June 30, the Chase National Bank and the National City Bank reported the highest totals of deposits and total resources in their respective histories. The Chase National showed resources of $2,983,435,321 and the National City, $2,232,773,791.

The Chase National ranks as the world's largest commercial bank. Its present assets compare with $2,888,271,376, the previous high, at the end of March, and $2,449,267,074 at the end of June, 1938. The bank reported deposits of $2,696,486,354, compared with $2,594,436,940 at the end of March and $2,152,228,097 a year before.

Cash on Hand

Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $1,208,137,695, against $1,229,178,286 and $801,269,851; bullion abroad and in transit, to $6,841,149, against $15,861,282 and $24,343,898; holdings of United States Government obligations, to $835,044,606, against $650,330,278 and $626,756,051, and loans and discounts, to $575,427,173 against $608,609,357 and $654,026,783.

Capital and surplus of the Chase National were unchanged from March at $100,270,000 each, and undivided profits amounted to $30,819,349, compared with $33,266,151 at the end of March.

National City's total resources compare with $2,138,607,494 at the end of March and $1,936,903,378 on June 30, 1938. Deposits amounted to $2,062,823,359, against $1,967,755,199 and $1,761,271,999; cash on hand and due from banks, to $824,543,860, against $716,104,732 and $610,293,493; holdings of United States Government obligations, to $626,450,839, against $619,014,734 and $528,798,746, and loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances, to $488,144,877, against $491,670,970. Gold abroad or in transit was listed at $1,832,923, compared with $2 222,608 at the end of March.

Capital Unchanged

The National City's capital was unchanged at $77,500,000 but the surplus was up $500,000 from the previous quarter to a total of $47,000,000. Undivided profits were put at $13,670,186, compared with $14,883,113 at the end of March. The bank said it had earned 63 cents a share on its stock, exclusive of bond profits. Bond profits and recoveries were added to reserves at the end of the period.

The National City Bank's associate, the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, reported total assets of $91,850,913, compared with $87,445,923 at the end of March and $97,363,997 a year before. Deposits were $63,283,812, compared with $59,177,472 and $69,970,741; cash on hand and due from banks, $35,356,209, against $26,780,325 and 34,701,140; holdings of United States Government bonds, $24,921,067, against $27,751,209 and $25,188,925; and loans and advances, $5,016,593, against $4,819,382 and $6,887,468. Capital and surplus were unchanged at 10,000,000 each and undivided profits amounted to $4,625,009, compared with $4,856,730 at the end of March.

Aviation Exports 33 P. C. Above 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said the United States exported $10,385,338 worth of airplanes and parts in May, exceeding by 40 per cent the April figure and by 33 per cent the May, 1938, total.

The month's shipments included $6,909,332 of planes, $1,380,683 of engines, and $2,095,323 worth of parts and accessories.

Largest purchasers were, as usual, England, $4,315,411; France, $1,104,189; Russia, $1,030,597; and the Netherlands Indies, $1,030,992.

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	20¾	22¾
do 6% pf	110	
do 7% pf	137	147
Brock G & L	5¾	7¾
Central Me Powr 6% pf	88	92
do 7% pf	98	102
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	101	105
Con Powr	48	51
East Util Assoc	28	30
do convert	3¾	4¾
Fall River G Wks	17½	20½
Fitchburg G & El	46	49
Green Mt Powr pf	83	87
Hartford Elec	68	71
Haverhill Gas	8¾	10½
Holyoke Wat Powr	14½	16½
Lawrence G & L	48	
Lowell Elec	50¼	
Lynn Gas & Elec	84¾	88¾
Mass Powr & Lt pf	25½	28
Mass Util Assoc pf	32½	35
N E G & E 5½% pf	25	28
N E Powr Assoc	13¾	16¼
do 6% pf	68¼	71¼
N. E. Pub. Serv.	1	1¾
Do 7% pr lin	40¼	43
Do 6% pr lin	35¾	38¾
Do 7% pf	9	11
Do 6% pf	8	10
Nor. Bos Lt. Prop pf	50¾	53¾
Providence Gas	7¾	8¾
Prov. Serv. of N. H. 6% pf	104½	108
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf	32½	35
Rockland Lt. & Pow.	11¼	12¾
Springfield Gas	12¾	14¾
Twin States G &E. pr. pf.	106	
West. Mass. Cos.	33¾	36¼

High Bidders on Rail Bonds

Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., and Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge & Co. were high bidders for an issue of $1,290,000 3 per cent equipment trust certificates of The Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company, maturing $86,000 annually August 1, 1940-1954. The bankers submitting the high bid plan to place the certificates privately if the issue is awarded to them.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Sept					
No 3	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.00
Wld Sept					
No 4	1.24	1.26½	1.23½	1.26	1.22½
Wld March					
No 4	1.18½	1.18½	1.18½	1.18½	1.18

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	11.05	11.10	11.05	11.10	11.08
Dec.	11.35	11.40	11.33	11.40	11.38
Mar.	11.61	11.66	11.61	11.66	11.64

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 3⅜s '43-'40 June	103.13	103.13	103.13
2 3¼s '46-'44	110.27	110.27	110.27
5 4s '54-'44	116	116	116
2 3½s '49-'46	111.24	111.22	111.22
1 2½s '48	108.19	108.19	108.19
3 2½s '53-'49	106.17	106.17	106.17
1 2½s '52-'50	106.17	106.17	106.17
1 2¾s '54-'51	108.12	108.12	108.12
30 3s '55-'51	111.15	111.15	111.15
5 2¾s '60-'55	109.13	109.8	109.13
1 2¾s '59-'56	108	108	108
6 2¾s '65-'60	107.18	107.14	107.18

Home Owners Loan

12 3s '52-'44	108.31	108.28	108.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Aib & Sus 3½s '46	78	78	78
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	65¾	65¾	65¾
9 Alleghany 5s '50 st	24½	24½	24½
13 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108⅞	108½	108⅝
20 Am & For P 5s 2030	60	59	59½
11 AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Am T & T 5½s '43	110¾	110 23-32	110 23-32
4 Am T & T 3¼s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109¾	109⅝	109¾
5 Am W Wks & El 6s '75	107	107	107
1 AnacondaCop4½s '50	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 AngCNitra deb'67	28½	25½	25½
13 Arm Del 4s '57	100	99⅞	100
7 Arm Del 4s '55	100	99⅝	100
22 AT&SF 4s '95	110¼	110	110¼
17 AT&SF 4s '48 st	93	9-	93
19 AT&SF 4½s '48	102½	102¼	102½
1 AT&SF T ShL4s '58	111	111	111
5 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Atl & Birm 4s '33	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 A C Line 4½s '64	57½	57½	57½
1 Atl Gas Lt 4½s '48	41½	41½	41½
4 Atl Refin 3s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
10 B&O 5s '96 F	19¼	18¾	19¼
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	18½	18¼	18½
13 B&O cv 4½s '60	11	10¾	10⅞
17 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10¼	10	10¼
17 B&O 5s S W '50 ct	39¼	38½	38½
4 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜
1 Beth Stl 4½s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
15 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104½	104½	104½
5 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100	99¾	100
7 Bost&Me 5s '67	33	32¼	33
10 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61		30½	30
9 Bost&Me 5s '55	33¼	33	33¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	110	110	110
36 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	77½	77	77
4 Bkly Un Gasc 6s '47	112	111¾	112
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94¾	94	94½
47 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	104¾	103¾	104
5 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
1 Bush Term 5s '55	38½	38½	38½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	100½	100½	100½
2 Can Sou 5s '62	93	92¾	93
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
10 Can Nor 4½s '46	23¾	123⅛	123⅞
1 Can Pac 5s '44	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
2 Can Pac 5s '54	91¾	91½	91⅝
1 Can Pac4s perp	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Can Pac 4s Gen 5s '50	90	90	90
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	69¾	69¾	69¾
10 Cen New Eng 4s '61	30¾	30¾	30¾
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	45¼	45¼	45¼
2 Cen Pac 1st 4½s '49	68⅝	67¾	68⅜
2 Cen RRNJ 5s '87	153¼	153¼	153¼
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	127¼	127¼	127¼
1 Certain-td 5½s'48	76	76	76
1 ChampionPaC F 4½s'50	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 C&O 4½s '92	125¼	125¼	125¼
1 C&O 3½s 96D	99	99	99
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99	99	99
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	94½	94½	94½
1 CB&Q 4s '77	88	88	88
20 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98½	98	98½
8 CB&Q 4s4 Ill '49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
14 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100¾	100¾	100⅝
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 reg	97¾	97¾	97¾
13 Chic Gt W 4s '59	19	18¾	19
12 CMSP &2Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¼	6½
2 CMSP&P a35s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 CM&StP gen 4s '89	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Chic&NW rfg 5s 2037	13	13	13
1 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	12¼	12	12¼
9 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 Ch Un Stk 3½s'63	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s'51	106	106	106
11 Ch & W2Ind 4½s '62	92½	92½	92½
5 Chilcs Co 5s '43	73	73	73
1 Chic&StL 4s '57	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 CCC&StL Spfld 4s '40	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	89	89	89
20 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	83	82¾	82¾
3 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	77	77	77
1 Col F & I 5s '43	104	104	104
1 Col & So 4½s '80	34¼	34	34
19 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103	102⅝	103
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103	102¾	102¾
1 Col & Hock 4s '48	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Col & Tol 4s '55	114	114	114
1 Comwlth Ed cv3½s '58	108⅛	108¼	108¼
107 Comwl Ed cv3½s '58	110	110	110
1 Conn R&L4½s 51st	108¾	117¾	118¾
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Con Edis 2¼s '46	105½	105½	105½
6 Con Edis 3¼s '48	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
8 Con Edis 3½s'53	109¼	109¼	109¼
10 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s'70	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	108	107¾	108
1 Container 5s'43	99½	99½	99½
5 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	32¾	32¾	32¾
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	56	56	56
3 D & R G 4s'36	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 Det Ed 4½s'61	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Dow Chem 3s'51	106	106	106
1 Dul Missabe&I 2½s'62	106½	106½	106½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
16 Erie rfg 5s '75	81¾	81½	9
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Erie Gene 6s 57	38	38	38
1 Fed Lt & P 1st 6s 42	102¼	102¼	102¼
15 Firest T&R 4½s'48	105¼	105	105¼
2 Fonda J&G 4s 82 ct	1		1
2 Gen M Accept 3¼s 51	105½	105⅜	105½
10 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Goodrich 6s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	94	94	94
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	81	81	81
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	80¾	80⅝	80⅝
11 Gt Nor 4s 46G	95¾	95	95¾
8 Gt Nor 4s 46H	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74	74	74
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	33¼	33¼	33¼
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48	47¾	48
38 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14	14	14
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	51	51	51
8 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	45	44¼	45
8 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	49	49	49
16 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	44	43½	44
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	103¾	103⅝	103¾
4 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	95½	95¼	95½
22 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
15 Interb R Tr 7s '32	58½	58½	58½
15 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	56½	56½	56½
2 Interb R Tr 4½s '41	32	31¾	32
33 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	59½	59	59¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	12	12	12
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	54	54	54
5 Int Paper 6s '55	90	90	90
14 Int T&T 4½s '52	60½	60½	60¾
20 Int T&T 5s '55	62¾	62½	62¾
1 K C South 5s '50	69	69	69
1 K C Term 4s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
26 Keith 1Bfs 6s '46	100	99¾	100
24 Koppers Co 4s '51	104	102⅞	103
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Lac Gas 5½s '53	56	55¼	56
3 Las Gas 5½s '60 D	55¼	55¼	55¼
4 Lautaro Nit inc '78	25¾	25¾	25¾
3 Leh & N Ene 4s '65A	88	88	88
2 Leh Val Coal 6s 43 st	37¾	37¾	37¾
10 Leh Val Coal 5s 54	27	27	27
1 Leh Val 1st 5s 2000 nsd	18	18	18
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	17	17	17
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15	15	15
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	128¾	128¾	128¾
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	131	131	131
2 Loews 3½s 46	102½	102½	102½
1 Long Dock 3¾s 50	66	66	66
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	85½	85½	85½
8 Louisvis & Nash 5s 69	85¼	85¼	85¼
10 Louis &2N2un 4s 40	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Lou&N A K&C 4s 55	106¾	106¼	106¼
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	29	29	29
57 Manhat Ry 4s 90	57¼	55½	57½
10 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	54	54	54
3 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	32½	32½	32½
1 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Met Ed 4½s 8	109	109	109
2 Met Wid Assn2Gas 4s 63	102	101⅞	102
2 MSP&SSMarie 4½s'78	67½	67½	67½
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	4¾	4¾	4¾
11 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	20½	20⅜	20⅜
1 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 B	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	14	14	14
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Mob & Ohio 4s '38	26	26	26
75 Mob & O 4½s '77	24	24	24
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110	110	110
10 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	108¼	108	108
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100½	100½	100½
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	37	37	37
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	39	39	39
3 Mutual Fuel G5s'47	116½	116½	116½
1 Nassau El 4s '51	41	41	41
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106	106	106
10 Natl Steel 3s '65	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 New Eg T&T 5s '52	127½	127½	127½
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4 N O Pub Sv 5s'52A	106	106	106
5 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	106	106	106
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51¾	51¾	51¾
14 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46¼	46	46
98 NYC cn 4½s '98	55¼	55	55¼
10 NYC 3¾s '46	76	76	76
5 NYC&HR 4½ 2013	46¼	46	46¼
4 NYC&HR 4s'42	73	73	73
5 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	54	54	54
4 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	45¼	45	45¼
2 N Y Ch & St L 3½s '47	82	82	82
6 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109¾	109½	109¾
3 NY Edis 3¼s '66	110	110	110
3 NYNH&H 4½s '67	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '40	11¼	11¼	11¼
16 NYNH&H 3½s '54	11¼	11¼	11¼
16 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	11	11	11
12 NY Steam 3½s '63	107	106⅝	107
1 NY Susq & Wn 6s '37	6¾	6½	6¾
6 NY Tel 4½s '39 101A	101	9-32	101 9-32
1 NY Trap R 6s '46	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 Niagara FallsP3½s'86	110	110	110
1 NL&O Pow 5s '59 A	108	108	108
5 Norf & W 4s '96	122½	122½	122½
6 Nor Am Co 4s '39	106¾	106¼	106¾
10 Nor Am Co 3½s '64	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Nor Pac 4s 2047	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Nor Pac 5s '2047 C	45½	45½	45½
6 Nor Pac 4½s '2047	43¾	43	43
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	67	67	67
2 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108¾	108¼	108¼
16 Ohi Ed 4s '65	108¾	108	108⅛
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Oklahoma G&E3¾s'66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
9 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	107	106½	106½
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	74⅛	74½	74½
4 Pac Gas & El 3¼s '66	109	108¾	108¾
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112	112	112
1 Pac T&T 3¾s '66B	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Pac T&T 3½s '66C	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	50¼	50	50
1 Para Pict 6s '55	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	88¼	87½	88¼
5 Pen Co 4s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	105	105	105
21 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106¼	106	106¼
15 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
20 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84½	84	84½
10 Pen RR gen 4¾s '81	96	95½	96
7 Pen RR 4¾s '84 E	96	96	96
24 Pen RR 3½s '70	88¼	87¾	87¾
5 Pen RR 3½s '52	81½	81½	81½
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	58	58	58
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	56	56	56
19 Phila Co 5s '67	105¼	105	105¼
7 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	110	110
7 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	10¼	10¼	10¼
6 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 PCC & SL 4½s '77	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 PSS & SL24½s '63I	118¼	118¼	118¼
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	91	91	91
1 Pitts & W Va 4½s '58A	33	33	33
1 Pitts&WVA 4½s '60C	34¼	34¼	34¼
58 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	73½	73¼	73½
16 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	26	25¾	26
10 Porto Ri Tob 6s '42st	26¼		
123 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	13⅝	13½	13½
5 Potomac El P 3½s '66	109¼	109⅛	109¼
4 Purity Bak 5s '48	103½	103	103½
11 Readg 4½s '97 A	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	58¼	56½	58¼
9 Rem Rand 4½s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Republic Steel 5½s'54	108½	108½	108½
11 Republic Steel 4½s'61	90⅝	90½	90⅝
4 Republic Steel 4½s'61	90⅞	90½	92
4 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	107¼	106¾	107¼
3 StLIM&S&R&G '33	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
2 St L S F 5s '50 B	8	8	8
2 StLSF4½s'78Clf st	7¾	7¾	7¾
12 St L S F 4s '54 A	8	8	8
1 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 SA&A Pass 4s '43	48½	48½	48½
2 Sea & L Gr 6s '45	53	53	53¼
8 Shell Un 2½s '51	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
10 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 So Cal Pow 6s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	93¾	93	93¾
34 Sou Pac 4½s '81	41¾	41¾	41¾
11 So Pac 4½s'69	41¼	41¼	42
5 So Pac rfg 4½ '35	62	62	62
2 So Pac 4½s '45 '49	42¼	42¼	42¼
13 So Pac 4½s gen '77	45¼	44¾	45⅛
4 South Ry 6½s'56	74	74	74
14 South Ry gen 6s '56	69¾	68¾	69¾
3 South Ry gen 4s '56	53¾	53¾	53¾
4 S W Bell 7s '51 B'64	110	109⅞	110
12 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	108	107⅞	108
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Studebaker cv 6s '45	83	83	83
1 Swift & Co 2¾s '51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
27 Tan El Pow 6s '47A	100	99¾	100
1 T RR A St L 5s '44	116	116	116
1 T RR A StL4s'53	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Tex Corp 3s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Tex Corp 3s '59	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Third Ave aj 5s '60	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	106¼	106¼	106¼
37 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¾	114	114¾
4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 Un Pac 3½s '71	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5 Un Ci-Wh Strs 5s52	74¼	73¾	74¼
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	78¾	78	78¾
6 US Steel 5¼s '51	106	105¾	105¾
15 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	100	99½	100
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	100¾	100½	100¾
4 Util P&L 5s 59	71	71	71
1 Virginian Ay 3¾s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Wabash 4½s '39	38	36	36
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	89¼	89	89¼
2 West Shore 4s 2361	47	47	47
1 Westn Md 4s 52	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Western Un 5s 51	63	63	63
2 Western Un 5s 60	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	94½	94½	94½
3 Wilson & Co 4s 55	104	104	104
2 Youngst S&T 4s 61	106	106	106
12 Youngst S&T 4s 48	103	102¾	103

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45A	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Antioquia 7s 45 B	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Antioquia 7s 45 C	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Antioquia 7s 45 D	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Antioquia 1t s 7s 57	12¾	12¾	12¾
4 Antwerp 5s 58	89	89	89
6 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	78	77⅝	77⅝
11 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	77¾	77¾	77¾
4 Argentine 4½s 45	93¾	93¼	93¾
3 Argentine 4½s 71	86¾	86¾	86¾
7 Australia 6s 57	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Australia 5s 57	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Australia 7s 57	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Belgium 7s 55	111	110½	110½
12 Belgium 6s 55	100¾	100½	100¾
2 Belgium 6s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
15 Brazil 8s 41	22¾	22¾	23½
17 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19	18½	19
17 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16½	15¾	15¾
19 Brazil C Rv 2f 7s 52	15½	15¼	15¼
1 Brisbane 5s 58	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Brisbane 6s 58	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Buen A 4½s 42ss 77	55¾	55	55¾
2 Canada 3s 52	110¾	110¾	110¾
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General Classified

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ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

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FLUSHING, N. Y., 145-03 Bayside Ave.—Single, double rooms; beautiful private home; lovely garden; 5c bus Fair; parking; $1.50 per person. HOEVET, Ind 3-0897.

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Local Classified

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Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

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Local Classified
(Continued)

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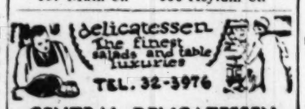

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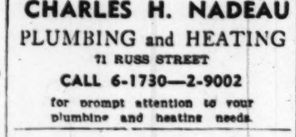

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CONNECTICUT

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20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Fresh Meats, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
JOHN H. ARNOTT
179 Kingsboro Ave. Phone 3345
FREE DELIVERY

Before your Vacation
Let Us CLEAN
Your Summer Clothes
ROBISON & SMITH
LAUNDERERS and CLEANERS

Vacation Luggage
"Winship" Wardrobe Cases for Men and Women
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

Mazola Salad Oil
ATWATER'S
111 E. State St.
Phone 2761

See the New 1939
FRIGIDAIRE
at
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

24-Hour Service
Mobilgas
Modern Lubrication Equipment
Washing and Polishing
SOCONY
EMIL JONES
FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION
MAIN AT SIXTH PHONE 7023

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
13 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

BIGELOW'S
Seven big floors of
Summer Merchandise

KENMORE

Hall's Service Station
(Atlantic)
Cor. Delaware and Shepard Aves.
Complete Lubrication Service
Tires—Tubes—Batteries

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
Watches and Jewelry
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1436 1077 Palmer Ave.

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
Frigidaire and G. E. Refrigerators, Easy Washing Machines, Gas and Electric Ranges, Vacuum Cleaners
1921 PALMER AVENUE

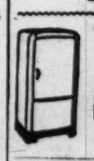
Long Island

BALDWIN

Frank hair stylist
72 merrick road, baldwin-li
Baldwin 4767
Service Quality Cleanness

OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE



NORGE
See the New 1939 Models of Norge Refrigeration
Morris Freedman
7-9-11 W. Main Street
Phone Bay Shore 20

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
BAY SHORE AND BABYLON

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE—Babylon
FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 529
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

DOUGLASTON

Bird's Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1871, 1878

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
Wally Your Hairdresser
Creators of Coiffures
BEAUTY CULTURE
in All Its Branches
Cedarhurst 3283 462 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BENDIX DUYSEN
DELICATESSEN
Home Cooking Our Specialty
HONOR BRAND FROSTED FOODS
34-36 Union St. Ind. 3-6677
WE DELIVER

COTTON DRESSES
Suitable for Your
VACATION DAYS
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-03 Northern Blvd.
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863
10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Berain
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

HENRY A. MUND
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

FREEPORT

DANZIGER
70 So. Main Street, Freeport
Vacation Luggage
Jantzen Swim Suits
Sporting Goods

Freeport Drug Shop
featuring now
OLD SPICE
H. Rubinstein's appie blossom. Lentheric Bouquet. Dorothy Gray's Hot Weather Cologne.
76 SO. MAIN ST. TEL. FREE 7793

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Louis B. Young's
DELICATESSEN
LEG OF LAMB (Genuine Spring Lamb) 39c
PEAS Equal 2 lbs. in pods 19c
SPINACH 19c
HADDOCK FILLETS 21c
68 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 4349

KAI ADELORN
Service Manager for Croft Motors, Inc., Pontiac Dealers, Is Now Associated With
Harrigan's Service Station
Phone Free. 3143
Grove Street, corner Merrick Road

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main St. Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Tray Packed French Ice Cream
20c a Pint

GREAT NECK

Harriette Ligety
...Corsetiere...
Figure flattery through properly fitted Corsets and Brassieres. Ready made and made to order—popular prices.
ALTERATIONS FREE OF CHARGE
123 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 1680

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing.
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N 429

HEMPSTEAD
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Serve Yourself And Save at
BIG BEN
SUPER FOOD MARKETS
272 FRONT STREET
Free Parking in Rear
Clean, Modern and Sanitary

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HUNTINGTON

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
WASH SUITS STAY SMART-LOOKING LONGER
after Pilgrim's extra rain-repellent rinse that prevents their shrinking, increases their resistance to wrinkling, and makes them repel moisture. Four separate pressing operations, each on a different and special press, shape your suits naturally . . . literally form-fit them to your body
Pilgrim Laundry Serves
Brooklyn, Queens, and Nassau
1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., W. Hempstead, L. I.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

TISDALE COAL CO.
Incorporated
26-02 Fourth Street
Telephone Astoria 8-0790
ASTORIA, L. I. CITY, N. Y.
Since 1846
Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Flushing 9-5800
Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Richmond Hill 2-9020
Foot of Orchard Street
90 Years of Service

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

CAMEO SHOPS Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
Garage Headquarters for the visitors to our World's Fair.
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
For Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices
Warren's Oyster Bisque and Puree
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav 9-3403

Patronize Your Laundry
Something Different
Individual Washing
No Losses—No Tearing—No Wearing
No loose or missing buttons
Table linen folded evenly—no points
PURITAN LAUNDRY
NEWTOWN 9-8300

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Kahn Construction Co.
178-36 Hillside Ave. Jam. 6-4681
Reroof, Reside, Paint, Remodel from Cellar to Attic
CARPENTER OR IMPROVEMENT WORK
Plans and Permits Obtained. FHA or Modernization Loans
GET OUR ESTIMATE
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles.

Maurice Beauty Salon
8959A 164 ST.
Individualistic Artists in Beauty Culture
Phone Jamaica 6-4430

LITTLE NECK

TUCKMAN'S
5—10—1.00 AND UP STORE
Dry Goods House Furnishings
Notions Venetian Blinds
Window Shades
254-22 Northern Blvd. Little Neck, L. I.
Bayside 9-3805

LYNBROOK

TEUTEN BROTHERS
Plumbing and Heating
Jobbing Alterations
Gas and Oil Heating
Gas Ranges and Refrigerators
89 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lynbrook 3210

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

RED ROBIN
Luncheon Daily, 50c
Dinner Weekdays, 75c
Sundays, $1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, etc., catered to
431 Merrick Road Phone Lyn 6346

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

PATCHOGUE

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints
Glass
Wallpaper
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

G. BRANDAU
18 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S & W Canned Foods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

OLYMPIA CONFECTIONERY
32 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in
The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious—Smooth—Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

WEDDING GIFTS
CASH OR CHARGE
KALLER'S JEWELRY STORE
30 E. Main St., Patchogue, N. Y.

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

IRV and LEW
Knox Hats
Arrow Shirts
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129
Treadeasy Shoe Sale
for women
4.95 5.95
Regular Price to $9
SOL ROSEMAN
215-19 JAMAICA AVENUE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

Florence's Beauty Shop
Contour Permanent Waving
$3.00 up
Specializing in latest methods
HOllis 5-10451 210-19 Hollis Ave.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

½ YEARLY SALE
Women's Quality Shoes
$3.60 up
Value to $10.00
Edwards—Children's Shoes
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 JAMAICA AVE.

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

JACOB GREEN
Stationery — Toys
Greeting Cards
Novelties
105-11 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-10276

John's Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-6583

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner .50c
Special Lunch 35c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
New Summer Rugs for indoor as well as outdoor use.
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

"IT'S A HUMMER!"
HUMMER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

TEL. ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4473
The Best Quality Meats and Poultry Sold at
GEORGE'S MARKET
JULIUS ROTH, Mgr.
Free Delivery 275 Sunrise Highway

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD
ST ALBANS, L. I. Tel Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Laurelton 8-2708 *Gas Burners Oil Burners*
PLUMBING
SORENSEN'S
HEATING
216-12 Merrick Rd.
Springfield Garden, L. I.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as
$1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 3600

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel for Women and Children
81 Water St., Newburgh, N. Y.

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Sat and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your TRAVEL FUNDS

THE virtues of safety and negotiability are incorporated in your travel funds if they are in the form of

American Express Travelers Cheques

For sale at this Bank at 75c for each $100 purchased. $10, $20, $50 and $100 denominations.

They are spendable everywhere, and if lost or stolen a prompt refund is made.

NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY
542 Main Street 270 North Avenue
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5456

A STREAM-LINED APPEARANCE IS ACHIEVED BY WELL TAILORED UNDERTHINGS!
GREGORY'S
Headquarters for
BARBIZON LINGERIE
524 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE
HOUSE OF MUSIC
Our New Address
587 Main St., nr. Loew's
Ph. New Rochelle 4317

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

ANNOUNCING
OUR ANNUAL SUMMER SALE DURING JULY AND AUGUST
10% to 25% Discounts
Westchester Gift Shop
N. R. 996 Main St., Cor. Maple Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Stayert
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

FUEL OIL
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING PRODUCTS
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 E. Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Stein-Bloch Clothes
We Guarantee Every Garment We Sell
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Gallery Silk Store
Fine Fabrics
For both yourself and your house at prices you can afford!
7 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Why Not Have Your Personal Jewelry
REMODELED
This Summer?
Leonard Talner
Jeweler
565 Main Street N. R. 3602
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 8090

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Henry Hairdresser
Featuring
ROSE LAIRD COSMETICS
TELEPHONE NEW ROCHELLE 1533
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

AGNES MEAGHER
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE
Let Us
MARFAK
Your Car
Storage, Lubrication, Repairs
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE AT CATON
Windsor 8-8829

For
'blue coal'
Call Glenmore 5-8672
Ask about our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Drews Flower Shop
Fresh Cut Flowers for All Occasions
3140 Fulton St. APplegate 7-7657
At Norwood Ave., Cypress Hill

MOVING and STORAGE
Local and Long Distance
Est. 1874
L. CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. GLenmore 2-2040
Insured Carriers

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
RE 2-5498 Est. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

NIAGARA FALLS

ESSO
At Your Service
Drive in any time to have your battery, oil, or tires checked
GAS TIRES
LUBRICATION
F. J. Coppins & Son
2784 Main Street
Routes 18, 104 and 31

PELHAM

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

Tel. PELHAM 3338
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, general Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673, Res. Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PEEKSKILL

For Best Results Use
Keystone Paint
FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave. Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

M. A. BURNS MARKET
SAMKA COFFEE
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
943 Second Street
Telephone 433

PORT CHESTER

Larry
HAIR STYLIST
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone Port Chester 3467

POUGHKEEPSIE

Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

July Sales
The Wallace Co.

Distributor of
S&W FINE FOODS
B and M Food Market
469 Main St. Phone 6160

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

LUCKEY'S July CLEARANCE
Your big opportunity to pick up your summer needs from the odds and ends of our stocks . . . are save a tidy sum in doing so.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

CITY AUTO BODY WORKS
VANEK & TROPPMANN
745 MAIN ST. Phone 3344
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
Frame and Wheel Alignment

Painting Paperhanging
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Enjoy
SMITH BROS.
Delicious
Ice Cream
13 Market Street

SIRING BROTHERS
277 Main St. Phone 1856
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
Sporting Goods—Toys
Rubber Goods
Quality Merchandise at no extra cost.

ROCHESTER

FINEST FUEL OIL COAL COKE
A. R. MILLER INC.
PHONE GEN. 20 . . ROCHESTER, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

1939 OUR 49TH YEAR
Beck
CLEANERS-DYERS-FURRIERS
Quality plus Dependability
Call Monroe 8484

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen
and
Ready to Wear Clothes
39 EAST AVENUE

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C.—Red Network
6:30-6:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday through Friday

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

THE HAT BOX
291 ALEXANDER STREET
Smart hats, including youthful matron hats. $1.95 to $5.95.
Jessamine Crawford
Hazel Russell

Edward's
Rochester's Thrift Center

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89c
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Recommended by
DUNCAN HINES'
Adventures in Good Eating
Closed Sundays during July and August

RENT A CAR
Drive It Yourself
Fords Plymouths Chevrolets
Pay by the Mile
Main 6429 68 Broad Street

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
Low Spring Prices
'blue coal'—COKE
OIL
370 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats
Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Grace Before Meat

London

A number of years ago a man of liberal education decided to devote his life to teaching school in a certain coal district of South Wales. His friends warned him that it would be a most unprofitable business, but the teacher adhered to his determination to give the children of that district a chance for the better things of life.

From the first, it was noticed that the superintendent of mines in that locality was antagonistic to the idea. For a few pence child labor could be employed to replace that of the higher-priced adult labor. So he used intimidation and threat in arguing with the fathers who worked in the mines, telling them that if they did not insist upon their sons working with them, instead of going to school, they would soon be out of employment.

As the teacher and his large family seemed to be dependent upon the revenue from his teaching for their daily bread, much depended upon having a well-filled school. But as time went on, one and then another dropped out; and there came a day when there was not even a crust of bread in the teacher's household.

It had long been the custom of the deeply religious mother of this home to offer thanks before the family partook of their daily food. Many times there had been murmurings from the children as she offered thanks, especially when there seemed to be so little for which to be thankful.

On this occasion the murmurings became most insistent as she busied herself in setting the table in the usual way, when there was absolutely no food to grace it.

She refused, however, to listen; and when the family was seated, she reverently gave thanks to "the Giver of all good gifts" in a beautiful and touching prayer of faith and trust in God; and in His power to provide.

Before she had finished, a step was heard outside the doorway; and when she had completed her thanksgiving, a member of the household arose to see who was there — and there, with a large basketful of provisions, was the superintendent, who begged the privilege of remaining to share the repast.

During the breaking of bread, all of the superintendent's objections to the school were withdrawn, and he offered his wholehearted support; explaining that his interest in the teacher and his family was aroused when some of the former pupils told him that the mother of this household gave thanks before each meal, even when they seemed to have so pitifully little to be thankful for.

In Lighter Vein

Critic

The railway porter looked searchingly at the three blondes waiting on the platform.

"Aren't you the crooning trio who sang on the radio tonight?"

"That's right," one of them told him. "We were making our début on the air."

"And where are you girls bound for now?"

"We're just off to the North of Scotland."

The porter sniffed. "H'm," he remarked, "I suppose that's as good a place to hide as any!"—Tit-Bits.

Resting

An officer on board a battleship was drilling his men.

"I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air, and move them as if he were riding a bicycle," he explained. "Now begin!"

After a short effort, one of the men stopped.

"Why have you stopped, Cassidy?" asked the officer.

"If you plaze," was the reply, "Oi'm free-wheeling."—Grit.

Silver Lining

The cook-general was carrying out a loaded tray last night after dinner when her foot slipped and with an appalling crash she and the dishes met the floor.

Scrambling awkwardly to her feet she surveyed the remains of the dinner service, then turned to her horror-struck mistress.

"Oh, mum," she gasped, "wasn't it a mercy they weren't washed!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Sh-h!

While taking his final look round the park just after dusk, the keeper saw a man stretched out on a seat. Shaking the man by the shoulder he said: "Hi, you! I'm just about to close the gates."

The man blinked wearily. "All right, old sport," he replied, "but don't slam them, will you?"—Kentish Mercury.

Philanthropists

Why pay an excessive price for having your car overhauled? Let us do it for you.—Advt. in a Provincial Paper.

That suits us admirably.—Humorist.

Smart Boy

"If you wash your face I'll give you a piece of candy," said grandmother. "And if you wash behind your ears I'll give you two pieces."

"Grandma," replied Johnny, "maybe I'd better have a bath."—Pasadena Post.

Both of Them

"Yesterday I ran 15 miles in an hour."

"Impossible."

"Ask Fritz. He was with me."

"Oh, I see, it took two of you to do it."—Koelnische Illustrierte, Cologne.

Youth Looks Ahead

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Odds and Ends

Working Toward Sea Level

Geologists estimate the Blue Ridge Mountains were once more than 30,000 feet high, higher than any mountain in the world today. Erosion has reduced their highest summits by more than two thirds.

What'll We Have for Lunch?

There are 2,000 honey-producing plants in the United States, so that bees have quite a variety to choose from.

Daily Quotation

A SMILING FACE is the best way to avenge an insult. — ANON.

Peace Point

Once a war is imminent, there are no real facts accessible; every cable becomes a carrier of falsehood, every telegraph wire a channel of pollution, every wind of gossip a pestilence of perversion. The only time when a rational being can determine scientifically his attitude to war is now.—Devere Allen.

Brevities

Washington Post: The man who wrote "Home, Sweet Home" never owned a home, and Federal Housing Administrator Stewart McDonald lives in a hotel.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Many a modern girl wonders how she would look in a kitchen apron.

Brubaker in New Yorker: The typical father chosen on a radio program proved to be a post office employee from Missouri. We have now reached the point where the typical father draws his sustenance from the Government.

Milwaukee Journal: An arrangement of lenses, worked out in London, distorts a portrait so it becomes a caricature, which is then neatly pasted to the passport.

St. Louis Star-Times: Isn't it strange, when you are enjoying the radio, that every sound annoys you except that of your own voice?

Detroit News: We hear that thousands of letters have gone to Mr. Roosevelt protesting the cost of relief. As Punch recently remarked, it is time to begin all such letters: "Dearer Sir——."

Bible Facts

The Fields of Boaz

It is recorded in the book of Ruth that when she went out from Bethlehem to glean after the reapers, she entered a field belonging to Boaz, a kinsman of her father-in-law, Elimelech (Ruth 2:1, 3).

On visiting Bethlehem today, and looking out from the summit of the hill on which it stands, one sees to the southeast, and at a distance of perhaps half a mile, a seemingly fertile tract of country which still goes by the name of "the fields of Boaz," and which adjoins the "field of the shepherds" who are said to have been watching their flock on the night of the Nativity (Luke 2:8).

Looking out beyond the fields of Boaz, one can see in the distance, beyond the Dead Sea, the dim mountains of the land of Moab in which Ruth had formerly lived (cf. Ruth 1: 4, 6).

Did You Ever Wonder

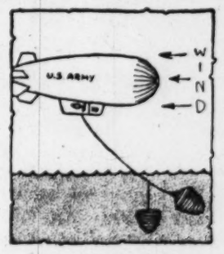
How an Airship Can Be Anchored at Sea?

A lighter-than-air craft, such as a "blimp" or nonrigid dirigible, when caught at sea in a high wind, may have great need for a means of anchoring itself to lessen the distance it may be driven by the storm and to conserve its supply of fuel.

The United States airship TC-13, which is 243 feet long and 54 feet in diameter, has an interesting device to provide a means of sea anchorage. In the gondola of the blimp there is a powerful winch round which is wound approximately 800 feet of anchor cable. To the free end of this cable is attached what is known as a "drag cone" of large diameter, open at the top and with a comparatively small hole in the bottom. Some 75 feet or so up the anchor chain is attached another cone called the "weight cone," large enough to hold 1,000 gallons of water. The weight cone serves to keep the drag cone under the water, eliminating jerks and shocks due to wave action.

To draw up the sea anchor, a trip-weight is allowed to run down the anchor cable, and the trip-weight turns the weight cone over, releasing the water it contains. By sending the blimp forward and upward under full power, the drag cone is pulled free of the water; and once above the surface, its contents drain out through the hole in the bottom of the cone. If an emergency arises and there is not time to draw up the sea anchor in the usual way, the ship can be released by tripping the cable, freeing the cones.

With this ingenious sea anchor in operation, the blimp can be



flown or controlled as though it were under its own power, and will not drift at a rate greater than one fourth of the wind speed.

Not only is this contrivance valuable for riding out storms, but it provides a means of keeping the ship aloft and comparatively near the course, even though the propellers are not turning. In this manner it is possible for the crew to make adjustments and repairs on the motors in the event that trouble develops in the power plant. —W. P. Keasbey.

Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

No Decorations

When one simple, modest individual of merit wishes to do great honor to another of the same quality, how shall it be accomplished? This was the problem which confronted King Albert of the Belgians at the conclusion of the World War.

In the heart of this sovereign, no less than in the hearts of his people, there cried out for expression a feeling of profound gratitude to one who had performed a great act of charity and mercy—Herbert Hoover, leader of that great movement, the Belgian Relief. But Mr. Hoover, modest and retiring man that he was and is, avoided their praise. To do him honor seemed an almost impossible task.

One day, at La Panne, when Mr. Hoover was lunching with the King and Queen, a solution of the problem was found. At the conclusion of the repast the Belgian Cabinet was summoned, and in the presence of this august body, King Albert created a new order, an order without medal, ribbon, or any insignia. This was solely for the purpose of honoring one individual—Herbert Hoover, whom King Albert pronounced, "Honorary Citizen and Friend of the Belgian Nation."

A Verse for Today . . .

A fool uttereth all his mind; but a wise man keepeth it in till afterwards.—PROV. 29:11.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Half Way!*

By LE PELLEY

WELL — IT'S TIME FOR TUBBY TO TAKE OVER ... I'VE GIVEN HIM A GOOD LEAD —
44
THE CARS DRIVE INTO THE PIT AT THEIR TENTH LAP TO CHANGE DRIVERS OR CHECK THE TIRES AND ENGINES
GO TO IT, TUBBY — I'M SURE STICKY HAD HIS CAR WIDE OPEN — I COULD HAVE LEFT HIM WAY BEHIND!
I'LL TRY TO HOLD THE LEAD
SUSIE PREPARES TO GO INTO THE RACE IN PLACE OF MARMADUKE. TUBBY STARTS OUT OF PIT...
ALL SET, TUBBY?
BEST WISHES SUSIE ...
BUT STICKY IS GOING TO FINISH THE RACE HIMSELF /....
THEY'RE AHEAD OF ME NOW ... BUT I STILL CAN WIN! YES SIR — I STILL CAN WIN!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Don't Wonder—*

Told T.W. about Ol' Togo having his hair clipped for the hot weather —
"Oh, my!" T.W. said, "I hope Joan doesn't see him — She has always wanted to make a French poodle out of me"—
We decided to ask Ol' Togo to keep out of Joan's sight-
"I'm willing," he said, "As a matter of fact, I'm not so keen about anyone seeing me until my hair grows in again—
Can't say I blame him!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Let's Co-operate*

By THE HAGERS

"THE HEN AND I DON'T HAVE A CHANCE NOW THAT THE FARM'S THE BAR X RANCH.
"HI-YO, SILVER," ONE DUDE CRIED, AND JUMPED UP ON MY BACK TO RIDE.."
"CHAPPARAL-COCK' THEY NICKNAMED ME — A STAID, DOMESTIC HEN," SAID SHE.
"STAY HOME," I QUACKED. "THEY'LL DO NO HARM. WE'LL TURN THIS RANCH BACK TO A FARM."

NEW YORK
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1939 "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Can't Fool a Liquor Dealer

Package liquor dealers who urge repeal of the Federal statute declaring 3.2 per cent beer non-intoxicating and demand that brewers stop advertising their product as a food are in agreement with the Federal Alcohol Administrator, W. S. Alexander, who more than a year ago told the beer makers to leave off saying their beverage is a "soft drink." Moreover, this Federal official wants the brewing industry and its product regulated in the same manner as distillers of spirits.

The division among the sellers of liquor, as evidenced at the New York convention of the National Council of State Liquor Dealers, is a repetition of what occurred before prohibition. When it was evident that the Nation was rapidly going dry, the distillers on the one hand and the brewers on the other began to call each other names. The "hard liquor" dealers deny that beer is different from the product they retail and they appear to resent the brewers' efforts to divorce themselves from other branches of the liquor trade.

As to the charge that 3.2 per cent beer is intoxicating, at least one State Supreme Court has ruled that it is; dieticians declare that it has no food value, and Administrator Alexander remarks that "we have not yet come to the point where the citizens of any community, large or small, look upon the beer tavern or taproom in the same light as the soda fountain or corner drug store." The package liquor dealers insist that 3.2 beer will make a man drunk, and they ought to know. They're in the business.

The Cities' Debts Go Down

There appears to be a sharp contradiction in the debt practices of the Federal Government and the nation's municipalities. While the national debt stands above $40,000,000,000, which is $17,800,000,000 more than it was in 1933, and shows potentialities of going higher, the debt trend in some 310 representative American cities is distinctly downward, the National Municipal League has just found.

Until a relatively short time ago it was common practice for the various municipalities to borrow for new public buildings and works, often in conjunction with Federal public works plans. But now, with the exception of New York City and of a few rapidly expanding towns where new facilities are needed to keep pace with population, the debt curve is downward. In fact, the total debt for the 310 cities examined is $75,000,000 less than it was a year ago. In general, the older, more settled cities showed the lowest debt, Boston—it is gratifying to know—ranking well below the national per capita debt of $179 with its $90 per capita debt.

In Boston, as elsewhere, a decisive factor in this trend has been public anxiety over the high cost of government. This is borne out by the increased invocation of statutory debt limitations in various parts of the country in recent years.

Doubtless, it is this same public anxiety which is reflected in the opposition already marshalled against the President's new $4,000,000,000 lending proposal.

Celebrating Safely

Reports from many sections of the United States indicate that Independence Day was celebrated this year with fewer accidents than usual from the inexpert use of fireworks. This is a welcome improvement, but there should be no accidents of this sort at all; and the continuance of such needless mishaps, most of them to children, is a reminder that further restriction of the sale and use of such pyrotechnics is required.

A significant factor in the improved safety record this year is the growing adoption of anti-fireworks ordinances by cities and states. The complete abolition of fireworks in such fashion, except at municipally sponsored displays, seems like a drastic remedy, yet apparently has been forced upon these communities by a combination of the uncertainty of the explosive devices and the inability of many children and others to handle them safely.

Children naturally are eager for excitement and fun on the Fourth of July. They can be shown, however, by kindly and compassionate adults that safer and equally enjoyable forms of amusement are available. Many communities are filling this need increasingly with instructive pageants and parades, brilliant concerts and dances, municipal bonfires, flag raisings, and officially sponsored pyrotechnical displays. The superiority of such forms of entertainment on the national anniversary is a fitting subject for the educational work of women's clubs, service clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and all parents.

A Political Fetish

President Roosevelt, by dint of hard driving, has won from the Senate an extension of his power to further devalue the dollar to 50 cents in terms of gold if he should see fit. The issue has raised a fuss out of all proportion to its importance.

Two subjects directly linked with the monetary powers in the bill debated by the Senate are of great consequence. These are the continuation of the foreign exchange stabilization fund, against which nobody has carped, and the increase of approximately 6½ cents in the already fantastic subsidy to domestic miners of silver. Foreign purchases of silver, too, will continue, which are five times the volume of the domestic purchases—this partly as an expensive "good neighbor" policy toward Mexico.

These considerations, however, were almost entirely subordinated to the business of making a political fetish out of the devaluation powers. On this point, at the cost of an unnatural coalition with the silver bloc, the Republicans hoped to set the President back and strip him of one of his emergency powers. The virtue or menace of this power is very controversial, but if a 41-cent devaluation was a negligible factor in recovery, as the Republicans claim, it is difficult to see how a further 9-cent devaluation could do terrific harm. Furthermore, the President has shown no disposition to use the power, though in view of the instability of other currencies conditions could arise which would make some flexibility useful.

What has been decided by the Senate vote is not a question of high economics but a minor question of political prestige. Mr. Roosevelt has not had easy sledding in this session of Congress, what with reduction of relief appropriations and the like. This bit of balm perhaps can be spared to him in view of the effective opposition that is evidently mustering against parts of his $3,860,000,000 lending program and of the job he has on his hands in attempting to obtain more favorable neutrality legislation.

Britain's Coal

Since last summer, when Parliament passed the Coal Mines Act, the British coal industry has ceased to be the topic of embittered debate.

Quietly and inconspicuously steps are now being taken for applying the law. None too soon. There is no great industry in Britain which has caused so much trouble during the last thirty years as the coal industry. Vital as it is to the national prosperity, there has been none which has been so slow to accommodate itself to modern conditions, and none in which there has been so much unrest among the workers or such disastrous strikes.

In part, the trouble has been due to conditions not easily controllable; in part, to the fact that the old-fashioned individualism of owners has been confronted with the doggedness of a singularly class-conscious body of employees. But in the main inadequate organization has been at the bottom of it; neglect of the known remedies gave substance to the miners' grievance.

The authors of the Coal Mines Act took the courageous course of providing for the State purchase of all the coal-mining royalties in the country. Three years hence all the coal in Great Britain will belong to the State represented by a Coal Commission, and this body was empowered to take immediate measures to promote amalgamation of collieries, if possible by agreement, if not, by compulsion—in or before 1940.

In view of the inevitable, the colliery-owners have already been getting together and have been bringing groups of mines under common management. To hasten the procedure the Coal Commission has now issued an "outline plan" dividing all the coal fields of Britain into areas each of which should become a single unit. It invites discussion and friendly cooperation as the best means of securing sound results.

Thus the last stage in the reconstruction of this basic industry is now in sight. The industry is to be equipped to develop its own resources to the utmost, face severe foreign competition, and provide better wages and better conditions of life for its workers.

Picnics—Streamlined

The "open" season for meals is now well advanced, and the sport of picnicking is being enthusiastically pursued. At the same time, the public would seem to be coming to the conclusion that, as a recent editorial comment in The Times of London put it, picnicking "reaches its rarest heights of enjoyment when it is a by-product, and not an end in itself."

For the old-fashioned picnic, which was the grand climax of the day, which spread its table in the wilderness with a sumptuousness that would have done credit to the dining-room "mahogany" of any gourmet, is largely no more. People are more inclined to hike, and ramble, and tour, and to eat only, literally and figuratively, by the way. The picnic may still be "the thing" to them, but it lies in the scamper and not in the hamper.

Whether the change is for better or worse is a futile question which will engage the attention only of those who used to go on picnics and those who someday intend to go. The true picnicker is taking his picnics as he finds them and leaving the unspoiled meadow the same way.

The Bookshelf

Controversy at Its Best

In quite attractive form there comes the published record of a series of forensic battles, waged over the air and without casualties, by Republican Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, and Democratic Representative T. V. Smith of Illinois. The book assumes the arresting title FOUNDATIONS OF DEMOCRACY (New York: Knopf. $2.50). Besides the publisher, no sponsor or annotator is named. It is stated, however, that Columbia University Press holds the copyright. The eloquent gentlemen named cheerfully speak for themselves.

Someone who has written, for the edification and possibly for the amusement of reviewers particularly, a jacket appraisal of the book, informs us that the debates "represent the return of political leadership to an American tradition established by the Federalist Papers and by the Lincoln-Douglas debates." This statement, sympathetically viewed, is found not to lack over-emphasis. It promises somewhat too much, albeit the papers are interesting and informative. They should, and probably will, induce a somewhat wider study of the subjects discussed. These include, among others, the Constitution and its Meaning, Congress and its Functions, the President and His Duties, the Courts, Unemployment, the States, Social Security, Labor, Foreign Relations, Agriculture, and Recovery.

Surely there is in these subjects, if studied, enough to keep the two statesmen named, and all others equally well informed, busy from now until November, 1940, and even thereafter. And it must be agreed that much of what they have to say in the transcript provided is informative, enlightening and thought-arresting. They agree, while claiming to disagree, upon the essential fundamentals of democratic government, but are radically at variance when it comes to means and methods of preserving the form and substance of that government as it is defined and implemented by the Constitution.

It remains for those who take up the book to decide for themselves as to which of the gentlemen comes nearer proving his case. Mr. Smith, a partisan of President Roosevelt, seeks to defend and justify the effort made to enlarge the membership of the Supreme Court. Senator Taft seems somewhat more persuasively to justify and account for the wave of popular opposition, in Congress and in the country as a whole, which led to the defeat of the plan.

Mr. Smith evidently hopes, and Senator Taft apparently is fearful, lest what was attempted in the effort to liberalize the court by increasing its personnel by additional executive appointments will be accomplished most certainly if Mr. Roosevelt succeeds himself as a third-term President. If the volume does nothing more than emphasize this hope and this danger it will have abundantly fulfilled its mission.

F. L. P.

The Crazy Quilt

North . . South . . East . . West

After Seven Years

By Frank L. Perrin

With becoming frankness and an apparent freedom from bitterness, Raymond Moley, former professor in Columbia University, has undertaken to write the story of the genesis of what has come to be known as the New Deal. Chapters still to follow in the Saturday Evening Post will, undoubtedly, tell of the circumstances which brought about his own withdrawal from the inner circle of the Roosevelt non-official family, familiarly referred to as the "brains trust." Those installments which have already been read deal entirely with events prior to the election of President Roosevelt in 1932, including, of course, the pre-convention campaign.

Mr. Moley writes interestingly and discreetly. Whatever may have caused him to desert the once sturdy craft which he had a conspicuous part in launching, he thus far has unapologetically assumed his share of the blame which biographers and historians of the future will impute to him and those of his secret cabinet. One cannot, even while assuming the role of anonymity, entirely absolve himself from the responsibility of influencing the people of a nation to espouse economic and political theories which are unsafe because they have not been tested or proved. Neither can one shielded by the veil of secrecy condone the admitted offense of inducing the nation-wide enunciation by one whom he is in a position to influence while serving, of fantastic theories involving extravagant promises designed to confuse and mislead the electorate.

* * *

No secret is made, at this late day, of the fact that from the moment Mr. Roosevelt's nomination was announced at the Chicago convention in the summer of 1932, the purpose of the newly-born New Deal high command was to repudiate the platform pledges and educate the people to believe that the economic structure, then in disrepute and disrepair, could not be restored by those processes long known to be honest and dependable. As one reads the interesting story of that period the impression is gained, though without surprise, that the responsibility for deserting the party's platform was not that of Mr. Roosevelt alone.

In this column, two years ago or thereabouts, apprehension was expressed because of the apparent willingness of the President to accept the counsel and advice of his friends and political intimates, and to act impulsively thereon. Mr. Moley, perhaps without intending to do so, circumstantially confirms this view. What an opportunity is thus afforded for the subtle and designing engrafting, upon a susceptible thought, not only of a belief in the possession of extraordinary power, but of ambition, by subterfuge and assent from a supposedly subservient Congress, to destroy the integrity of the Supreme Court, another co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government.

* * *

Since that day in 1932 when the nominee of the Democratic Party hastened by airplane to Chicago to accept the honor bestowed upon him by compromise, countless millions of people, at home and abroad, have listened to his voice, in crowded halls, in open parks, and on the air. His words have been persuasive, his logic convincing, and his humor contagious. All may have wondered how one could write and make so many speeches. Mr. Moley tells us that this was not attempted in the campaign or in the months that followed. Those who wrote, edited, and released the speeches were not mere amanuenses. Mr. Moley sees to it that this was not his office. He even underlines the quite important fact that the candidate was not permitted to speak extemporaneously or to depart from the prepared text except in informal greetings to crowds assembled at railway stations. And he intimates that even these spontaneous pleasantries were stereotyped and threadbare.

Professor Moley, probably now forever excommunicated by the ancient and honorable order of Boswells, no doubt was convinced, in November, 1932, that the end desired, the defeat of the Republican nominee, Herbert Hoover, and the election of a Democrat as President, justified the means employed. We easily thus console or persuade ourselves. He and his corps composed of honorable intellectuals, and perhaps a few of the intelligentsia, built, block by block and phrase by phrase, upon what at first seemed a unique but, in the estimation of many, a harmless and attractive economic structure of a design fabricated to capture popular fancy. This it did. Mr. Moley is no longer the chosen phrasemaker. But there are others as adept and clever.

PRRA and Puerto Rico's Population

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think the article about Puerto Rico was well handled and gives an accurate picture of some of the work that is in progress in Puerto Rico. However, it presents only a limited phase of current life in Puerto Rico and leaves the unfortunate impression that the Department of the Interior is alone responsible for development here.

The Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration has accomplished a good deal in the way of building residential sections for marginal dwellers, in working with Insular agencies in improving agricultural processes and in the rapid spending of millions of dollars. We would prefer if the housing projects had been developed a little farther, to the point of clearing slums, and if some of the heavy expenditures could have gone into establishing income opportunities for our people.

It is very definitely untrue that the PRRA has done anything whatever in that department and Mr. Miles Fairbank, the administrator, has been perfectly frank in stating that his agency has been a potent influence in spending money but that it has not made a dent in the employment problem of the island. His agency has worked to help people get back to the soil, but it is impossible to find enough acres of land in Puerto Rico upon which to grow food for the support of 1,800,000 people. These people are not starving because sugar acreage is extensive, but because sugar quotas have cut the employment in sugar production by 80,000 persons. We grant that we place too great reliance upon a single good cash crop and for years our Insular leaders had worked on industrial diversification.

The population is so great today that even if we were permitted to grow sugar to the capacity of our productivity, the excess of employables could not be absorbed by the industry. We need extension of industry and had developed a needlework industry that was doing pretty well until the wage-hour law came along. We would like to pay our people the full minimum under the law, but since our product is in competition with Oriental production where neither American laws nor American living standards prevail, a high factory wage can have no other effect than to close the factory doors. For any agency, including the PRRA, to claim credit for increasing industrial output under present conditions represents deliberate falsification.

The report you published mentions the purchase of an abandoned grapefruit farm for resettlement work, but does not say why the farm was available for purchase at a ridiculously low rate. There are a great many orchards that are on sale dirt cheap. Our citrus market is gone. We can't plow the land for pineapples because a reciprocal trade treaty has turned our pineapple market over to Cuba. Even coconuts, one of the lesser of our agricultural industries, is in seriously depressed condition because a reciprocal trade treaty has made it possible for British Islands to undersell us in the American market.

I am not attempting to present a depressing picture, but rather to reveal that Washington publicity stories telling of the marvels accomplished by spending relief money down here are ironic. Laws and regulations promulgated in Washington have brought on the most serious depression in the history of Puerto Rico and anything arising out of the ruins and financed by rehabilitation money can be nothing more than a drop in the bucket. Washington will have no right to brag about what is being done in Puerto Rico until our Congress arranges to put thousands back to work! What profit is there for the United States to build bungalows for middle class tenants after making it impossible for them to earn money enough to pay the rent?

JOHN H. BILLINGS

San Juan, Puerto Rico

The Wide Horizon

Do WPA Workers Want Jobs?

By Howard O. Hunter

Deputy Administrator of the Works Progress Administration

From a recent radio address over Station WOL

Have you heard the latest WPA story? It is being told all over the country and it is very popular because it seems to be what people want to believe. Have you heard it? It goes like this. WPA workers are a lazy, good-for-nothing bunch of bums who spend their time leaning on shovels. They are so dead set against working for a living that if anyone offers them a job they turn it down quicker than they can straighten up from the shovel handle! The story may refer to a specific type of worker—usually farm hands or housemaids—and it always claims that there are good jobs in the vicinity if only the lazy WPA workers can be persuaded to take them. But they always turn them down. They'd rather be supported for doing nothing. They intend to stay on WPA for the rest of their lives.

In controversial questions such as the charges of job refusals by WPA workers the Monitor seeks always to present both sides. In this case, possibly due to the Administration's advantage in investigative facilities, efforts to obtain authoritative, documented statement of the criticisms have been unavailing. Therefore we invite anyone who has first-hand or authenticated information indicating effects of relief employment on the willingness of workers to write the facts to this newspaper. Or—has anyone a job to offer?

Now I think that story flatters WPA altogether too much. We may be good but we're not as good as that. As a matter of fact, any WPA project supervisor will tell you that the greatest production problem he has is caused by the fact that his men always leave the rolls the minute they get a chance to get back into private industry. Every month over a hundred thousand workers leave the WPA to take private jobs. Since the WPA began in 1935 nearly four and a half million workers have left the rolls. Of course the rolls have had to be cut from time to time because of budget requirements, but the vast majority of workers who leave WPA do so voluntarily to take jobs in private industry the minute they can get them.

A survey recently made on duration of WPA employment shows that the average period of continuous employment for all workers on WPA is just a fraction of a month over one year. Nearly two-thirds of the workers on the rolls were found to have been put on since the beginning of the recession period in the fall of 1937, less than a year and one-half ago. Only one out of six has been employed continuously for three years or more by any Federal agency. And of those who had been on for the longer periods, the greatest proportion were older people—people who were above the age limit tacitly set by private industry and yet who had to go on supporting their families just the same. Over seven and one-half million different persons have had jobs on the WPA since 1935. This means that twenty-six million people or 20 per cent of the population, have at one time or another been dependent on the WPA. For myself I would think twice before I made the statement some people make that 20 per cent of the American population are shovel leaners and bums!

* * *

When a man writes to the papers about a case he knows of, a WPA investigator calls on that man. When someone writes a column or a magazine story or an editorial or a telegram telling about lazy WPA women who won't take positions as housemaids at excellent salaries, or about lazy WPA men who refuse to take jobs in the fields in harvesting season, we get in touch with the writer of that story or editorial or telegram. When a constituent writes a Congressman and the Congressman calls for the facts, we get them for him.

Now we have found one single overwhelming fact in all these cases—as soon as we ask for concrete details, with names and dates, the stories melt away into nothing but idle rumor. Out of all the complaints that have come to us, less than one-tenth of 1 per cent have had any validity. But in those few cases, the WPA workers involved were immediately fired.

The other ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent of the cases were the most amazing collection of rumors, wish-fulfillments, ax-writings and idle dreams you ever saw. I want to give you a few examples out of the many which are on file with photostatic copies of all the evidence, at WPA headquarters for anyone to investigate who cares to. This material is also available to the newspapers and magazines that print the original complaints but that usually lose interest as soon as the facts are discovered.

* * *

Now take the question from another point of view, and see what happens when actual jobs are offered. Why, people break down the doors to apply for them. I have here three clippings which tell the story. Last February, when twelve jobs were offered by the City of New York for laboratory helpers, a mob of women started forming thirty hours before the deadline. They sat up all night long, singing songs and waiting for morning to come. By nine o'clock there were over four thousand of them, and ninety policemen had to be called to handle the crowd. Incidentally, the salary for the jobs was $80 a month. A second clipping, from a Boston paper, tells how 7,000 men swarmed into the Boston Navy Yard last April to apply for twenty-five jobs. They had to call out the police to keep order there, too. . . . That is what happens when jobs really are available.

The next time you hear of a WPA worker turning down a job, let us know about it. Ask the person who tells the story if he has a job to offer. Does he know of anybody who does have a job to offer? Do you know of a job? Do you know anybody who might know of one? What WPA workers want are private jobs, not rumors of jobs. Does anybody have a job to offer? We have 2,600,000 people on the WPA rolls. They are waiting anxiously to hear where these jobs are.